The New-York Times.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Speech of Senator Crittenden on the Kansas Question.

Course of the Republican Members of the House—The Printing Investigation, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 17.

Senator CRITTENDEN'S speech to-day created a great sensation. It was a bold, able and eloquent exposition of the Lecompton fraud, which he characterized in unmistakable terms.

The Lecomptonites are greatly alarmed this evening, and will change their tactics immediately.

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(From the Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 17.

Mr. CRITTENDEN'S speech in the Senate attracted the largest audience of any Kansas speech. Mr. STEVENS, Lord NAPIER, and many members of the House of Representatives were on the floor, Mrs. COMMODORE and several of the ladies of the Senators in the gallories, and his friends crowded round him shortly after he had concluded, and congratulated him.

The Republican members of the House are in full caucus to-night. They must consume all time for discussion, and probably will not vote before the Kansas bill comes up, unless they are willing that the opposition should gain time.

The Democratic members of the House consume all time in the absence of the Free-State ticket, and therefore Mr. CAMPBELL declared his intention to give notice to-morrow morning.

The House Select Committee of Investigation on Printing disclosed the fact that the printing of the two last Congresses cost about $4,700,000. While some of the members of the Committee will report in favor of establishing a Government office for printing and binding, to be under the Secretary of the Interior, others will propose amendments to the present laws on the subject, and recommend a reduction of 35 per cent from present prices; also, that no book exceeding 320 pages shall be printed, except by the joint resolution of Congress, nor any work commenced, unless the Executive officer from whom it emanates certifies that the document is complete; and that the binding be given to the lowest bidder, under such guards as will prevent further abuse. In view of the fact that many thousands of dollars paid annually to three newspapers in Washington for publishing proposals for carrying the mails, the Committee will recommend that one paper here only be selected for that purpose, and to have greater publicity in the States and Territories where that service is to be performed; also, that the Executive control over the Post-Office blanks and other printing and binding for the departments be removed, and the work let to the lowest bidder.

All the vacant cadetships in the Military Academy have been filled.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 17.

The preliminary business transacted, embraced nothing of importance.

The memorial of the Legislature of Utah was ordered to be printed.

Mr. HALE had a personal explanation with Mr. BENJAMIN, (La.) The latter said in his speech the other day, that the former approved Mr. TOOMBS' bill. Mr. HALE quoted the exact words from the *Globe*, which showed that he only approved of a certain portion of the bill.

Mr. BENJAMIN said he spoke from memory, and only in general terms.

Mr. CRITTENDEN spoke on Kansas. He referred to the right of the people to govern themselves, as the great principle applicable to present circumstances. The President, he said, has recommended with unusual earnestness the admission of Kansas. It was a question in his mind only of facts, whether the Lecompton Constitution comes with such authority and sanction from the people as obliges us to recognize it as the Constitution of Kansas.

He thought it did not, and said that the evidence of Messrs. WALKER and STANTON show it to be against the will of an overwhelming majority of the people. Mr. CRITTENDEN recapitulated the statements as to the various frauds committed at the elections, and then examined the legality of the Lecompton Constitution, declaring that it was not the Constitution of Kansas, but only of the Convention which formed it. The vote of ten thousand against it, on the 4th of January, shows that it is not the Constitution of the people. They tell you it is particularly obnoxious to them because it is tainted with fraud. It is one of a series of frauds, instigated for the purpose of getting and keeping possession of the government of Kansas, from the first election, carried by armed invaders from Missouri, to the present day. Hence he concluded that to impose it on Kansas would be a plain and palpable violation of the right of the people to govern themselves. But continued Mr. CRITTENDEN, the Lecompton Constitution carries on its face the evidence of corruption. Those who framed it knew it contained provisions which the Free-State men could not assent to. Therefore none were allowed to vote unless sworn to support it, Slavery provisions and all. The six thousand votes shown in its favor were put in with the view of exhibiting a suitable majority, and in order not to make the fraud too enormous. They went just beyond the line—the fraudulent intent was apparent throughout. And how, he asked, can gentlemen ignore these frauds, in the face of internal evidence and concurrent testimony? The people of Kansas say it is not their Constitution, and ask us to send it back to be submitted to a vote of the people. Can we, he asked, refuse such a request? Can Senators turn from such evidence to legal technicalities and presumptions of law? They ought to look to truth and principle, without searching for presumptions and precedents. Holding these principles, he said, he could not put his hand to the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution. Mr. CRITTENDEN then asked what can the South gain by the admission of Kansas under that Constitution? No Senator believes she can be a Slave State. The laws of climate and geography forbid it. In support of this view, he quoted the sentiments of several members of Congress, including Mr. KING.

Mr. MASON—Did Mr. KING say so?

Mr. CRITTENDEN—It was so reported.

Mr. BENJAMIN—Mr. KING quoted a passage to that effect, but did not indorse it.

Mr. CRITTENDEN resumed, contending that the majority of the people of Kansas should be allowed to make such a Constitution as they please. That, he said, is the great American principle of the South itself. He then spoke discursively on various topics. He was, he said, "according to the terms now used," a Southern Democrat. He had lived all his life in a southern climate, and was ready to defend his rights there. But in the same resolute spirit in which he would defend his own rights would he defend the rights of others. He repeated that he did not believe Kansas could be a Slave State—the South was deceived in that respect. Referring to the Missouri Compromise, he said it would have been better to let it stand. The South could gain nothing by it, nor the North, but it was hallowed as a bond of union. Its accomplishment was hailed as one of the greatest acts of that great leader, HENRY CLAY. It brought peace to the country by localizing Slavery, and if it should not have been broken. He was growing older and less susceptible to new impressions and would have been content to have rested upon that Compromise. Has its repeal brought us peace? The reverse of peace, it has brought us trouble. Turning to Kansas, he said he would vote for her admission if he thought it would bring peace, but he did not believe it would. It is said that the admission will localize the question of Slavery in that Territory. He did not believe it. If that question is to be debated, it will be debated here, but it must be debated in the right way. There should be no excitement. Why should his friends at the North use such invectives, invectives he must say of a most atrocious kind? Why should we not live in peace and harmony as our fathers did? We are united in language, and in blood. And yet the great destinies of the future are forgotten, while the petty subject of disagreement is pursued into colossal proportions. Alluding to previous debates, he said he was much gratified in learning from them the comparative resources of the two sections of our country. The Senator from South Carolina had detailed the resources of the South, and the gentleman from Maine had given those of the North, and while listening to them it seemed to him that this was the most natural union in the world. If either of these sections was spared, it would make a nation of which any man may be proud to be a citizen. What a magnificent Union it makes when you put both together! Were this discord but lulled, what a Summer's sea lies before us of boundless prosperity! In conclusion, he said, he should vote on the question as a Senator of the United States of America, not as sectional man. He owed allegiance to no section. The course he would approve would be to pass a law by which the Constitution shall be submitted to the vote of the people, and if it be ratified, he would admit Kansas into the Union.

Mr. TOUCEY then rose, and after complimenting Mr. CRITTENDEN'S speech, proceeded to state his objections to the Lecompton Constitution. He said we are in the midst of a great strife. Pass this bill, says one party, and there will be civil war—reject it, says another, and there will be a dissolution of the Union. But for the Slavery question lying at the bottom of the question, he apprehended few would be opposed to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. He held the immediate cause of our present difficulties to be the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act. He then entered into a review of the Slavery question since 1850, previous to which, he said, the policy was non-intervention. That policy gave peace to the country. He here quoted from General CASS to show the state of the country at that time. With the repeal of the Missouri Compromise the agitation commenced. Many who voted for that repeal, he thought, did not foresee the consequences that have since flowed from it. But from that day to this the halls of Congress have not ceased to echo speeches on Slavery. Mr. TOUCEY then discussed the Dred Scott decision, controverting the view of the Senator from Louisiana, (BENJAMIN,) and following at great length the argument by that Senator. Thence proceeded to the general question. He denied the doctrine that the Constitution of the United States extends Slavery into the Territories, contending that the Constitution does not itself operate over the Territories, excepting by act of Congress; it has the power, but just so much power as the Constitution gives it. He here quoted various decisions to show that Congress has such power to legislate for the Territories. The sovereignty of the Territories, he contended, lies—according to these decisions—in Congress, and Congress can legislate to prohibit Slavery in the Territories. Shall the individual political decisions of Judges in the Dred Scott case overthrow these decisions, extending over a period of nearly fifty years? Congress, then, having the power to make all needful rules, and believing as he did that Slavery was not beneficial, he thought that Congress ought to prevent its recognition in the Territories, so that all new States shall be free. Coming to Kansas, Mr. TOUCEY recapitulated the outrages and frauds which occurred in that Territory; and which culminated in the Lecompton Constitution, and this Constitution, the creature of fraud, is sought to be maintained on the plea of legitimacy! He denied the legitimacy. The Kansas-Nebraska bill, he contended, was not an enabling act. The Lecompton Convention was not a legal Convention. He looked on this Kansas question as no insignificant one. He did not know what would follow the passage of this Constitution. He could not foresee the consequences, nor would he be held responsible for them. But he knew what would follow its rejection; there would be peace and quietness. All that Kansas asks of Congress is to cease legislation. Her people can get along very well now. They have rescued their Government from the hands of usurpers. All that they ask is to be let alone, and in due time they will frame a Constitution suitable to themselves.

At the close of Mr. TOUCEY'S speech there was some conversation about meeting at eleven in the morning, also, an evening session, but the subject was finally postponed until to-morrow.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 17.

The memorial from the Legislature at Utah was ordered to be printed.

Mr. QUITMAN, of Mississippi, appealed to the House to take up the Army bill, and continue the debate thereon until it was disposed of, which he supposed would be to-morrow.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, advocated an increase of the regular army, stating its necessity if we expect the Executive to perform efficiently the duties vested in him by the Constitution.

Mr. PENDLETON spoke forcibly of the necessity of defending our extensive possessions against the Indians, some of whom are incited to war by the Mormons, who are themselves in rebellion. Incidental to the present necessity, Mr. PENDLETON referred to the future, when these possessions will be largely extended by the acquisition of Cuba, Central America, Mexico, &c. He thought it was the duty of the Government to demand peremptorily from Spain indemnity for the past, and security for the future, and on her failure to give it, to take Cuba. The other countries alluded to would all come in good time.

Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, (Ky.,) replied to Messrs FAULKNER and PENDLETON, complimenting the regular army for its bravery and chivalric sense of honor, but favoring the employment of volunteers in the present emergency as the most ready and efficient force. Recruiting for the regulars, he said, was a slow process, while five regiments of volunteers are now ready for service, and can march to-morrow.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, was opposed both to the majority bill for the enrollment of volunteers, and to Mr. FAULKNER'S substitute for additional regulars. As at present advised, he should vote against the proposed increase either of volunteers or regulars, for he did not believe that the condition of affairs in Utah or Texas, or anywhere else, required it. The Mormons were told by the Democratic Party that they might regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, and they established polygamy. He wanted Congress to start in the right direction. Let them pass a law prohibiting polygamy in the future. Let all peaceful remedies be first exhausted, before resorting to the arbitrament of the sword. If these fail, then resort to a conflict of arms. He thought that under present circumstances the House would be more within the line of its duty in preparing articles of impeachment against the President, for high crimes and misdemeanors, rather than in voting five regiments to be put under his control during the recess of Congress.

Mr. BRYAN, of Texas, advocated volunteers for the frontiers of Texas. The regulars in that State having been ordered to Utah, he showed the necessity of prompt action.

Mr. GIDDINGS, of Ohio, said a few words in defence of the Indians, who, he contended, would not injure the whites if they did not molest them.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, proposed an amendment that so much of the bill as provides for a mounted force in Texas shall not be put into effect in case she shall secede from, or maintain a hostile attitude towards the Union. Adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, March 17.

REPORTS.

By Mr. ELY, favorably, to alter the map of New-York in the village of Manhattanville.

By Mr. BRANDRETH, favorably, to incorporate the Kellerman and Hygienic Institute in the City of New-York.

By Mr. DIVEN, favorably, to making appropriations for the support of insane convicts.

NOTICES.

By Mr. SPINOLA, to repeal the law extending the Fifth-avenue in the City of Brooklyn.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BRANDRETH, to amend the law incorporating the Provident Fund Society.

By Mr. DIVEN, to amend the act in relation to moneys levied on seamen arriving at the port of New-York for the benefit of the Seamen's Fund Retreat. The bill provides that masters of vessels arriving from foreign ports shall pay one dollar and a half; mates one dollar; seamen fifty cents. Coasting vessels, twenty cents for each person; vessels from New-Jersey, Connecticut and Rhode Island shall pay at the same rate, but not oftener than once a month. Also, that President and trustees be empowered to sue the master or owner, or both.

EVENING SESSION.

The Comptroller and Attorney-General reported a bill of particulars as to the expense of the reference in the case of the State *vs.* MUNSON J. LOCKWOOD. They have no official certificate of the judgment rendered against the State, but believe it $39,000.

The bill to provide a clerk and deputy to the Court of Special Sessions in New-York was ordered to a third reading, after adopting an amendment by Mr. NOXON that three justices of said Court shall sit, one of whom shall preside, and that all the justices in convention shall designate the justices of the said Court and term of attendance; the Supervisors to fix the compensation for such extra services, which are not to be diminished or increased during the term of office; also gives the convention the power to appoint extra clerks, whose compensation is to be fixed by the Supervisors.

Progress was then reported on the bill to protect the burial of the dead.

The bill authorizing Mr. WOODRUFF to place sleeping cars on all the railroads in the State, and not to charge exceeding 50 cents for any distance over 100 miles, and 25 cents for less than 100 miles, was ordered to a third reading.

The Senate in Committee considered the railroad free-pass bill, and adopted the original bill, as introduced by Mr. SPOOR.

Two o'clock P. M.—The Senate is still debating the merits of the bill, on a motion to strike out the enacting clause.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Wednesday, March 17.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. DAYTON reported as complete the bill creating a New Ward in Brooklyn. Ordered to a third reading.

The bill repealing the Canal Auditor's act of 1857, was taken up as a special order, but no progress reported.

A flood of petitions was presented in favor of tolling railroads.

Mr. DAYTON presented a petition signed by 800 persons, asking for the repeal of the Brooklyn Building Association acts.

The bill to incorporate the Great South Bay Steam Navigation Company was made special order of the day on Friday week.

The Sergeant-at-Arms brought up JAMES W. HAMILTON in custody,—who put in an answer to the charge of contempt in writing, in which he stated that he was Cashier of the Castle Garden Dépôt, and considered himself implicated in the charges made against the Commissioners, and that he refused to answer any questions without counsel, but disclaimed any intent to act in contempt of the House or its Committee.

Mr. LANING offered a resolution discharging the prisoner from custody and instructing the Committee to allow counsel at all times to the Commissioners and witnesses.

Mr. MILLER moved to amend by remanding witness back to custody, until he answers the questions before the Committee.

The previous question was moved and a vote ordered. After a warm debate the resolution remanding the witness back to custody, until he answers the questions put to him, under the advice of counsel, was adopted.

Mr. CRAIN presented the majority report in favor of confirming JOHN G. SHELLEY in the seat claimed by JAS. A. DOLAN.

Mr. MATHER presented the minority report in favor of giving the seat to JAMES A. DOLAN.

The reports and documents were ordered to be printed.

Mr. TAPPAN would report on the 5th of July. Ruled out of order.

BILLS REPORTED.

A bill for the better regulation of the New-York City Railroads was reported favorably. Also the following:

A bill relative to the term of office of the heads of departments in the City of Brooklyn.

Bill relative to goods sold by auction in the City of New-York.

Bill for the speedy abatement of nuisances in the City of New-York.

Bill to amend the apportionment law, by giving Broome County two members, and Livingston one, and to reannex the town of Ossian to Allegany County. Made the special order of the day on Thursday.

Mr. BARNES gave notice that the minority report would be presented.

Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH made a full and eloquent reply to the speech of Mr. LANING on resolutions inquiring into the charges against the State Kansas Societies.

Mr. CRAIN spoke on the Democratic side.

The subject was made the special order on Monday evening. The New-Utrecht Tax bill, the Wallabout Burial-ground Amendment bill, and Poughkeepsie Charter bill, were ordered to a third reading. The Metropolitan Police bill was made the special order on Friday. Adjourned.

The Castle Garden Investigation Committee.
ALBANY, Wednesday, March 17.

The Castle Garden Committee met this afternoon. Mr. HAMILTON attended and testified that emigrants were charged no more for tickets inside than they would be outside the dépôt. Dr. E. HARRIS, subpœnaed as a witness, brought up with him a document showing how the assessment of a per centage on railroad tickets sold inside the dépôt was to be divided, and amongst whom. These papers, left in his overcoat pocket, at Congress Hall were stolen—therefore Dr. HARRIS testified before the Committee that the per centage was divided up into a certain number of shares and distributed amongst various individuals.

The Committee then adjourned until to-morrow.

Rhode Island Straight Republican State Convention.
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, March 17.

A Straight Republican State Convention was held in this City to-day. Hon. THOMAS DAVIS, late M. C., presided. It was small in numbers, and composed of those opposed to the action of the late Republican State Convention in changing the name of the party to that of American Republican.

It nominated the present Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of State for reelection, who are also the candidates of the American Republicans. New men were placed in nomination for the offices of General Treasurer and Attorney-General.

The Massachusetts Legislature.
BOSTON, Wednesday, March 17.

The address for the removal of Judge LORING passed the Senate by a vote of 24 to 14.

The New-Jersey Legislature.
TRENTON, Wednesday, March 17.

The two Houses of the Legislature of New-Jersey have determined to adjourn *sine die* on the 18th inst.

The Steamships Memphis, George's Creek, and Atlanta.
CHARLESTON, Wednesday, March 17.

The screw steamship *Memphis*, of CROMWELL'S line, arrived here from New-York last night.

The screw steamship *George's Creek*, of the same line, from Baltimore, arrived this morning. The latter reports the *Atlanta* on Sunday night, with her cargo discharged, her anchors out, and gradually working off every high tide. The prospect of her being off soon was considered good.

Accident to the Steamer Worcester.
BOSTON, Wednesday, March 17.

The steamer *Worcester*, which left New-York last evening for Norwich, got on the rocks this morning, causing some detention. She reached New-London, however, at 8½ A. M., leaking considerably. Her passengers were forwarded, and will reach Boston this afternoon.

Ship Star of Hope Ashore.
NORFOLK, Va., Wednesday, March 17.

The ship *Star of Hope*, from Callao for Hampton Roads, is ashore at Willoughby's Point. Assistance has gone down to her.

The Genesee Valley Flooded.
ROCHESTER, N. Y., Wednesday, March 17.

The Genesee River is unusually high, and in consequence of it the Genesee Valley is flooded.

St. Patrick's Day in Toronto.
TORONTO, C. W., Wednesday, March 17.

A serious row occurred here to-day in the Irish procession in honor of St. Patrick. One man, named MATTHEW SHEHAN, is supposed to be fatally stabbed. A number of others were seriously injured.

The Florida at Savannah.
SAVANNAH, Tuesday, March 16.

The United States Mail steamship *Florida* arrived here from New-York at 2 P. M. to-day. Had heavy head-winds all the way. All well.

Weather Reports.
By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Places.	Time, Mar. 17	Wind.	Ther.	Remarks.
Oswego, N. Y..	A. M.	S.	56°as	Mild and cloudy.
Water'n, N.Y.	A. M.	S.	60°as	Raining.
Halifax, N. S..	A. M.	S.	34°as	Raining.
Sackville, N.S.	A. M.	S. W.	30°as	Raining.
Calais, Me.....	A. M.	S.	30°as	Raining.
Springfield, M.	A. M.	S. W.	36°as	Raining.
St. John, N. B.	A. M.	S. W.	35°as	Raining.
Portland, Me..	A. M.	S. W.	34°as	Raining.
Bangor, Me....	A. M.	S. W.	32°as	Calm—Foggy.
Portland, Me..	A. M.	S. W.	40°as	Foggy.
New-York.....	A. M.	S. W.	56°as	Cloudy—bar. 29.998
Washington....	7 A. M.	—	46°as	Barometer 29.90.
Washington....	P. M.	S.	66°as	Clear.
Quebec, C. E...	A. M.	—	28°as	Cloudy and raining
Philadelphia..	A. M.	S. S. W.	56°as	Cloudy—bar. 29.96.
Baltimore, Md.	A. M.	S. W.	51°as	Warm.
Dunkirk, N. Y.	P. M.	S.	—	Warm and cloudy.
Hornellsville..	P. M.	S.	50°as	Clear.
Elmira, N. Y...	P. M.	S. W.	54°as	Cloudy.
Port Jervis, N.Y	P. M.	S.	50°as	Pleasant and clear.
Newburg, N. Y..	P. M.	S.	54°as	Cloudy.
Rochester, N.Y.	P. M.	—	46°as	Clear and fine.

Meeting in Behalf of the Christian Sabbath.

In compliance with a call of the "Sabbath Committee," a meeting was held last night in the Lecture-room of the Historical Society, for the purpose of devising means whereby "to rescue the sacred day from desecration and our City from consequent demoralization." The attendance, though not exceeding two hundred persons, comprised many gentlemen of intelligence and influence.

Mr. R. F. BUTLER called the meeting to order, and nominated Mr. WM. E. CAGNEY for Chairman.

Mr. CAGNEY was chosen unanimously.

Messrs. FREDERIC HALL and WILLIAM DOUGLAS were elected Vice-Chairmen, and Mr. GEORGE N. TIFFT was made Secretary.

Rev. Dr. DEWITT offered prayer.

Mr. NORMAN WHITE introduced the objects of the meeting and the origin of the movement in a few remarks. At several different times, he said, there had been efforts to arrest particular forms of Sabbath desecration. This dreadful evil had been subject of deliberation for several years. At the request of some gentlemen present a tract was published some years ago, and distributed by the missionaries of the City Tract Society, but no organized effort at suppression of Sabbath desecration was then made. A little more than a year since, there were some occurrences which seemed to call for the immediate attention of those who wished to preserve the Sabbath. After several consultations, it was decided to call a meeting of a few gentlemen to confer upon this subject. This meeting was held in the lecture-room of Rev. Dr. ADAMS'S Church, on the 1st of April last. It was stated at that meeting that but a few Sabbaths since, a fire-engine company had passed through the principal streets of our City, with banners flying, and with a band of music, passing numerous churches, and then taking up their position on Broadway opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, blocking up the street for a long period of time, so that persons on their way from Church were obliged to return to their homes through some other thoroughfare. Just about the same time, on passing home from church, the people met a cavalry company organizing in Union-place, and the company there and then actually marched into Madison-square and went through their drill on the Sabbath day. Some gentlemen then went through the City to examine the actual state of facts, and to their astonishment and surprise they found numerous stores and shops open, and business going on as usual. The result of this was that a Committee was appointed. There was reason for doubt that at that time there was a difference of opinion in the minds of the Committee in reference to this subject, so far as mere matters of detail were concerned, but they found a broad ground upon which all could agree. They found that the first thing for them to gain was the public mind; that they must deeply impress upon the minds of our citizens the extent of this evil, that it could not be eradicated in one one month or in one year, and that any attempt to enforce laws before the public mind is prepared for it would fail as it failed before. This must be a moral work. Any attempt to enforce laws where the public mind has not been prepared for them has always failed. It was to be hoped that nothing would be done to embarrass this work; that no rash measures would be attempted. In this way the work would doubtless go forward in such a manner as had never been known before. And the more so, because some of those now most interested in it bowed their heads when they remembered their former efforts and what utter discomfiture they met.

Mr. HORACE HOLDEN followed, and after dwelling on the difference between the Sabbath as observed in Continental Europe and that observed in England, Scotland and America, declared that in this movement no ultra measures were intended, and that it was not proposed to take any measure which would not commend itself to the approbation of all prudent, considerate, Christian men. They wished to magnify the Sabbath; to have its special claims to observance better understood by our emigrant population, who, to a lamentable extent, were ignorant of our laws, our habits, and our institutions. Mr. HOLDEN concluded by reading and expressing his high commendation of the resolutions against Sabbath desecration, adopted by the meeting of clergymen at the Spingler Institute.

Mr. HIRAM KETCHUM was introduced by the Chairman, and in the course of the remarks which he presented, said that the question now was, not whether the Sabbath should be abolished, but how it should be observed.

There were two theories on this subject. One, as set forth in a resolution adopted by a meeting recently held in Buffalo, made the Sabbath a day of recreation and amusement. The other made it a day of rest and thanksgiving. The former was adopted by Protestants, in part, at least, as well as by Roman Catholics, and was carried out on the European continent. The latter was adopted in England, Scotland and America, and the question was whether it should be perpetrated.

Of the importance in which Sabbath observance was held in England, the following passage from *Blackstone* would be deemed sufficient proof:

"Profanation of the Lord's day is an offence against God and religion, punished by the municipal law of England. For, besides indecency and scandal of reviving any secular business to which men are habituated on that day in a country professing Christianity, and the corruption of morals which usually follows its profanation, the keeping one day in seven holy, as a time of relaxation and refreshment as well as for public worship, is of admirable service to the State, considered merely as a civil institution. It harmonizes, by the help of conversation and society, the manners of the lower classes; it enables the industrious workman to pursue his occupation in the ensuing week with health and cheerfulness; it imprints on the minds of the people that sense of their duty to God, so necessary to make them good citizens; but which yet would be worn out and defaced by an unremitted continuance of labor without any stated times of recalling them to the worship of their Maker." He then refers to I. Charles I, chap 1; 29 Charles II. chap 7.

And of the importance in which it was held in this Commonwealth, the first statute ever enacted on the subject in the State of New-York, and which was still unrepealed, would bear ample testimony.

"There shall be no shooting, hunting, fishing, sporting, playing, horse-racing, gaming, frequenting of tipling-houses, or any unlawful exercises or pastimes, on the first day of the week, called Sunday, nor shall there be any servile labor or working on that day, excepting works of necessity and charity; all such done by some person who uniformly keeps the last day of the week, called Saturday, as holy time, and does not labor or work on that day; and whose labor shall not disturb other persons in the observance of the first day of the week as holy time."

Our first construction of the Sabbath, therefore, was, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." And should that be changed? If we looked to the Continent of Europe, we would see that there the mode of keeping the Sabbath was inseparably connected with a system of government which degrades the minds of men and keeps them in political slavery, whilst the mode of keeping it in England and America exhibits the reverse. Talk about the Constitution and the Union! Talk about Slavery! Abolish the Christian Sabbath and there would no longer be any use in talking about the suppression of African slavery, for then we would all be slaves. [Loud applause.] Mr. KETCHUM concluded by offering a series of resolutions which, on motion of Mr. WOOD, one of the Committee, were laid on the table for discussion.

Mr. E. L. FANCHER urged the necessity of enforcing every law on the statute book for the purpose of securing a proper observance of the Sunday.

Mr. BENJ. F. BUTLER expressed his concurrence in the principle of the resolutions offered by Mr. KETCHUM, but dissented from the third, which required the meeting to pledge itself to stand by and support the magistrates and constituted authorities in their efforts to carry out and execute the will of the people of this State as clearly expressed and so long established in laws of their own enactment. He based his opposition to this on the ground that public opinion had repealed many of those statute enactments long ago, and that it would only be ruinous to the cause of Sabbath observance to fine a man a dollar and twenty-five cents (as the law provides) for traveling on a Sunday, or to forbid him from fishing on the same day. He hoped the third resolution would be withdrawn.

Mr. WILLIAM E. DODGE argued against the violation of the Sabbath by railroad companies, and cited facts to prove that it not only was a disregard of religious obligations but a pecuniary loss.

Mr. D. E. WOOD followed with a few remarks in corroboration of Mr. DODGE'S statements.

Mr. BUTLER said he had had a friendly conference with Mr. KETCHUM, and that they had agreed on a compromise of the third resolution, which, he had no doubt, would be acceptable to the meeting also.

Judge SLOSSON expressed his concurrence in the objects of the meeting, and while allowing the right of every man to spend the Sunday as his conscience prompted, claimed to enjoy the same right undisturbed, for himself. He alluded especially to the nuisance of crying the Sunday newspapers, and hoped means would be devised to suppress it. He did not deny the right of any man to read the Sunday newspapers, he simply denied the right of any man in doing so to interfere with his religious observance of the day.

Mr. TALLMADGE, Superintendent of Police, in the course of a brief address, stated his experience of Sabbath desecration whilst holding the position of Recorder, and said it was not enough to pass laws, for Judges and lawyers might discover technical flaws through which the delinquent might escape, but it was necessary to interest the people in the preservation of, and obedience to, the laws. He was satisfied that this community, in the mass, crave a law-abiding, Sabbath-loving people, and that moral influence alone could secure the enforcement of the laws. In regard especially to the issuing of Sunday newspapers, he said he had drawn up an order to the police captains to instruct their subordinates to arrest every boy found so engaged, but on subsequent deliberation he had reserved to suspend the issuing of that order, and go to the proprietors of the newspapers and ask their concurrence in the movement, and then, if they refused, he would put the order in force instanter. [Loud applause.] The resolutions, as amended, were then read and unanimously adopted. They are as follows:

Resolved, That we cordially approve, and ourselves adopt, the resolutions in vindication and support of the holy observance of the Lord's Day, passed at a meeting of more than one hundred of the Christian Ministers of this City, held on the 25th day of January last.

2. That the principles and views of our ancestors and predecessors in respect to the observance of the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, incorporated in the early statutes of this State, and which have remained unchanged by the people through the whole existence of this commonwealth, command our highest respect and reverence.

3. That we earnestly request the magistrates and constituted authorities of this City, to use their best exertions, under the laws and ordinances of the State and City, to protect and preserve the Christian Sabbath, and to prevent its desecration.

4. That, as Republican citizens, we do not regard the observance of the Lord's Day practiced in continental Europe as worthy of our imitation, because we see it inseparably connected with a system of Government which degrades the masses of men and keeps them in political bondage, while the mode of observing the Lord's Day in Great Britain and in this country is inseparably connected with the improvement and elevation of the masses, rendering it impossible for them to submit to political bondage.

5. That we approve of the course heretofore pursued by the Committee for the better observance of the Sabbath, and request them to continue their efforts in the spirit of kindness and moderation which have hitherto governed them, and we pledge them our cordial support and cooperation.

6. That this meeting have been deeply impressed with the wisdom of the remarks made by Hon. F. A. TALLMADGE, and that we individually as Christians, as fathers, as sons, as brothers, as fellow-citizens, will exert all legitimate influence to promote the proper observance of this Sabbath; and we call upon every true lover of his country, every friend of humanity, to unite with us in this effort.

After the adoption of the resolutions the meeting adjourned.

SEA AND SHIP NEWS.

The Fog—Steamer Empire State on the Rocks—Collisions in the Harbor.

The steamer *Empire State*, Captain BRAYTON, of the Fall River line, left Fall River on Tuesday evening, shortly after 7 o'clock, with a fair freight and the average number of passengers, of whom only a dozen or fifteen were ladies. On passing Newport a thick fog set in, and continued quite dense through the night, obliging Captain BRAYTON to proceed with great caution. The vessel was frequently stopped and the whistle sounded. In this way they proceeded cautiously up Sound; when, at 10 minutes after 5 o'clock, Wednesday morning, the steamer ran upon a ledge of rocks making off from Mattnacock Point, which is the first east of Sand's Point, on the Long Island Shore, and about 35 miles from New-York. When she struck, her rate of speed was about 12 miles per hour, and her bows ran well up out of water, where she remained fast. The engines were immediately reversed, and every effort made to get her off, but she was found to be hard and fast. The water also rushed in at the openings made in her bows, and in half an hour it was apparent that she would have to remain until assistance could be obtained from the City. The steamer *Vanderbilt* (of the Stonington Line,) was following close in the wake of the *Empire State*, and hearing the signals from her steam-whistle was soon within hailing distance, when Captain BRAYTON informed the Captain of the *Vanderbilt* that he was ashore and requested him to lay by him and take off his passengers. Captain PENDLETON, who was in charge of the *Vanderbilt*, cheerfully consented to the request, and in a short time the boats of both steamers were lowered away, and began the work of transferring the passengers from the *Empire State* to the *Vanderbilt*, with their baggage. The position of the stranded steamer, which was close to the shore, prevented the *Vanderbilt* from approaching very near her. There was no excitement among the passengers, and no alarm. One man lost his hat, and another had his ankle slightly sprained, which were all the accidents that occurred, and the whole were safely transferred to the *Vanderbilt*, which reached the City at 12½ o'clock. As soon as Mr. WILLIAM BORDEN, the agent of the line, learned the situation of the steamer, he chartered the steam-tugs *Underwriter* and *Wm. H. Webb*, and also the steamboat *Neptune*, to tow down a wrecking schooner, with a steam-pump, to be used if needed. The freight will be removed and sent to this City, and the steamer also got off and towed up. The extent of damage, of course, is not known; the lower cabin was full of water. No damage, however, could come to the freight, as that is all upon the main deck, which is not submerged. There is $100,000 insurance on the *Empire State*, principally in New-York and Philadelphia.

The *State of Maine*, which is now at Fall River, will take the place of the *Empire State*, and leave New-York on Friday at the usual hour. The *Bay State* leaves here this afternoon, on her regular trip.

The steamer *Worcester*, from New-York for Norwich, on Tuesday night touched upon the rocks between the light ship and the light, when entering New-London harbor in the dense fog. A telegram from Boston to JOHN D. JONES, Esq., President of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, says she soon got off, and arrived at New-London safely yesterday morning, leaking badly.

The steamer *Thomas Hunt*, from Perth Amboy, while on her way to the City yesterday morning, lost her reckoning in the fog and ran upon the rocks on Governor's Island about 10 o'clock A. M. She struck head-on a few rods east of Castle William, where she remained for half an hour. All attempts to get her off were of no avail, and a boat was dispatched for assistance. The steam-tug *Oliver M. Pettit* shortly arrived, and relieved her without difficulty. The boat was not under a full head of steam at the time, and therefore sustained no damage.

The Lower Bay was so filled with a heavy fog that the Staten Island Ferry-boats performed their trips with much difficulty. The early, 7 o'clock, boat did not attempt to come to the City. The *Huguenot* left at 8 o'clock, however, her usual hour, making slow time across the Bay. Just as she was entering her dock in New-York, she was run into by one of the Brooklyn Ferry-boats, and the collision broke in almost the whole of the wood-work on one side, nearly from the shaft forward. The *Huguenot* was not under full headway, or the collision might have been still worse. Two or three of the passengers, who occupied the benches ranged against the side of the forward cabin, narrowly escaped injury, the benches being very unceremoniously thrown down. The Brooklyn boat immediately after came into collision with the Barge-house Dock, but neither suffered any serious injury.

Yesterday morning the river was open as far as Tivoli, and is full of floating ice. A small steamer ran up near Tivoli, and a sloop was also seen sailing near Newburg. The ice between Hudson and Albany is soft, and in a few days the river will be open through to Albany. Boats can now go with perfect safety as far as Hudson.

Mr. EDWIN S. KEMBLE, one of the passengers by the ship *John Milton*, for whose safety fears were entertained, has reached his home in Missouri, having left the vessel while she lay in Hampton Roads.

METEORIC PHENOMENON AT SEA.—Captain CONDON, of the ship *Caroline Tucker*, from Havre Jan. 16, gives the particulars of a singular and startling phenomenon which occurred on the passage. The voyage was characterized by nothing unusual, the weather being such as is common for a Winter passage. They reached the meridian of the Banks of Newfoundland on the 20th of February; the weather was dark and squally, the wind from N. W. to N. N. W., the temperature 40°, and the Barometer 30, T. S. ship was put under double-reefed topsails, and everything made snug for the night. On the following day, (the 21st,) when but seven days sail from one of the Banks, and the northern edge of the Gulf Stream, the Barometer falling to 29.50, and the atmospheric temperature changing suddenly from 50° to 40°, a furious squall of rain and wind from the Southwest came up at 2 P. M., enveloping the whole heavens in darkness; the heaviest part of the squall continued only for fifteen minutes, at the latter part of which a sudden report, as loud as a six-pound cannon, was heard overhead, and the mainmast was instantly enveloped, as by a dozen rockets falling to the deck. The ship was lifted fore and aft, and several of the crew were benumbed, as by a stroke of electricity. The chief mate was standing some twelve feet aft of the mainmast, steadying himself by holding on to the topgallant halyards, which lead from the masthead by a chain, and terminate in a leading block having an iron strap, at the instant the explosion was heard. His arm was paralyzed, and fell helpless at his side, as if it had been struck by a heavy descending body, and for several minutes it was entirely benumbed. Several others of the crew felt a severe shock. On examination, no serious injury was discovered, but the mainsail about the mast-coat was ripped up, and the heads of the upper sails brightened. Capt. CONDON says they saw, several days before this, while near the edge of the Gulf, several meteors of the same kind as the thing very common in the Gulf—but these were not explosive. The sailors call them "*sunspouts*." But on no occasion, during an experience of 22 years at sea, has he witnessed so terrific an explosion, or observed such effects from the bursting

THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

Second Letter on Napoleon upon the Candidates and Prospects of the French Empire.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Whoever has read, however cursorily, the History of France, especially if he has studied the Ancien Régime by M. ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE—one of her wisest teachers and the best of men—cannot have failed to perceive that the era of revolution in that country began at a period far earlier than 1789, and that, when the present Emperor coincidentally announced he had come to close that era, either his sincerity was extremely questionable or his discernment was sadly at fault. The French People, never standing still more than other nations towards the end of the last century discovered, instinctively or by aid of external pressure, whether royal, aristocratic or municipal, that it was sick at heart, and that its extremities were becoming numb. The people felt that their malady was on the increase, notwithstanding they had long been turning themselves about almost to the point of what at length become revolution. In 1789, when the time had been fully accomplished, the surface of France heaved and the first eruption declared itself. But so boundless was the task presented that only a partial cure came out of this monstrous exhibition of peccant humors. Muscle and nerve, moral and mental force, relaxed at last for they were of mortal mould, and NAPOLEON, the first of that name came to salve with glory the still exuding sore. The Restoration furnished occasion for the reopening of that sore, and LOUIS PHILIPPE's lot it was to play the vacillator. He proved to be a weak, and did not obtain, which flung him into royal being hardly escaped the ignominy of a fatal crisis. But to superficial observers the outbreak in 1848 was to be the end, and the end all. Men of that epoch filled each his part, according to their needs; but, admirable as were many of the laborers who put their shoulders to the wheel, few of them comprehended either the depth and nature of the soil to be wrought, or the instruments they were to use. Their course was soon run. They had done their little all, and had broken down long before LOUIS NAPOLEON was altogether prepared to make his experiment.

It has been often said that the leap which his vaulting ambition led him to take was indicative of marvelous genius—genius sufficient to guarantee his vaunt that of revolutions there should be no more in France. As to that, without stopping to discuss the genius of the man, it may be remarked, without risk of contradiction, that, circumstanced as he was, with name and notoriety to back him, and without man, or name, or fame to thwart his purposes, had he failed in leaping, and fallen on the other side, he would have deserved to be written down the veriest ass in Christendom. The Treasury, and by consequence the Army, were at his disposal; nothing, then, was needed for success but secrecy and rapidity of action. There was no danger of being betrayed, for the very few in whom NAPOLEON trusted, besides having nothing to lose in any case, and everything to gain by fidelity to him, knew of no one who could or would reward their treachery, and long experience in the paths of conspiracy had taught their leader that to march well is to march quickly when once in motion.

A certain degree of formality and of seeming legality being indispensable, the Prince-President was chosen—chosen, forsooth, to be Emperor! And indeed, a large majority of Frenchmen did say yea and amen! to the proposition that the nephew should occupy the vacant throne of him he called uncle—just as a crowd of human beings, in complete possession of their senses, but with deliberate desperation, choose to trust an unmanageable colt rather than abide by the mismanagement of their former horse upon the ocean, which no mortal hand can save from dissolution.

Peace an Emperor, always an *Emperor*, is, and will be forever, the iron resolve of LOUIS NAPOLEON. He is more absolutely despotic than the Czar, because in Russia, there are traditional limits to the exercise of theoretically limitless power which no man can overstep and live. On the throne of France, where circumstances and his own adroitness have placed him, nothing save death or a war with England can upset him while health and strength of body and mind remain to him intact.

LOUIS PHILIPPE, morally and physically aged beyond his years, has been ungenerously and stupidly scoffed at, because in 1848 he flew the course; but the King was by nature not less brave than the Emperor. To remain, therefore, as he now is in outward estate, the latter must continue to be what at present he is in bodily and mental condition.

To suit dynastic purposes, France may, but probably never will, be plunged into a bloody trial of strength against England. Should this come to pass, the world will again witness the fable of the viper and the file turned into reality. England's intelligence will always prove too much for the resources of France. At the end of the Crimean war (which, by the by, did not prove to be a link of loving kindness between the two great allies) England stood ready girt like a strong man to run the race, while France was girt indeed, but by money bonds which for the moment her grand master feared to increase, lest by straining they should burst—and burst in fact they would have done, or one of the highest banking authorities in Europe deceived me at the time.

Prefiing largely by lessons culled from the history of the Empire and of later times, the French Emperor is not like to be unseated except by death—and death, too, probably, by the assassin's blow, whether his own apprehensions are to be regarded, or the chapter of chances be consulted. What those apprehensions are were ably set forth by you a little while ago in a leading article; and as to the chapter of chances, even supposing the Carbonari Society's oath to destroy the imperial regnant to be but a myth, who can believe that one hundred thousand Frenchmen, dead or exiled within the little space of ten years, have disappeared, leaving no father, brother or son to make a sign, whose mark is death?

Vain and presumptuous as it may be to speculate on the immediate consequences of the decease of NAPOLEON while his child is yet an infant, one who has lived long in France, and become acquainted somewhat with its several parties, cannot but feel that interest which is the parent of conjecture. Such is the might and combination of secret societies in that country, and so widely and skillfully spread are their ramifications, that the sudden success of an assassin would at first throw everything into their hands. But so terribly severe was the chastisement inflicted on almost every class alike in 1848, when a moral cramp paralyzed the whole community, that, were a similar occasion to happen, the heads of all parties, republicans included and socialists alike excepted, would combine with one accord to rescue their common interests from the rabble's clutch. For this but little time would be required, and in less than thirty hours a Bourbon King would be in Paris to enact his part in another phase of the far-stretching Revolution.

From what I know through sure sources, the Comte DE CHAMBORD—the representative of the Bourbon Dynasty—will never let go by unimproved, as he did in the blood-famous days of June, an opportunity to seize, or at least to occupy as a Constitutional King, the throne of his ancestor. Preparations, I have reason to believe, are complete for informing him of the first moment when his presence in Paris can be of use; and then, fast as steam can bear him, will he throw himself among his countrymen, with the cry, "Behold the Son of St. Louis! ready to do your behests, dead to priestly dominion and claims of Divine right, an able and willing instrument to be employed in placing France among the freest of the free, where she deserves and yearns to stand." The Orleanists, willing or unwilling, must follow in the Bourbon train, for only by so doing can they hope at length to rise, they being the legitimate heirs of the Comte de CHAMBORD, and he being physically incapable of procreation.

The constraints of a limited monarchy would of course be imposed on the elected sovereign, and as he is a moderate man in politics, and highly accomplished, liberty of heart, thought and action would descend, like gifts from God, upon a land where now *feeling is a curse*, intellect a drug, and action a prison-house.

I doubt not that Heaven—in wrath, perhaps—in wisdom, certainly—created, and has preserved amid many dangers, the present Emperor of France, to fill a certain portion of the troublous series of events, not yet, alas, so near its termination, perhaps, as we are prone to fancy. His task finished, the places which now know him and his will henceforth know the BONAPARTES no more, forever. And yet, if we look again at the kaleidoscope of possibilities, it may be that one single hope for the name, however faint, is dimly shadowed forth. Should the representative of the Bourbon Dynasty prove unequal to the occasion, or should he be rejected for the sins of his fathers, it is on the cards that the grandson of Ex-King JEROME—an American by birth, a soldier by education, a Frenchman by adoption, and a gallant gentleman—may one day be the means of redeeming France from idle theories and wicked practices, and of closing in very truth "the era of revolutions." Your ob't servant,

A "STATES"-MAN.

MARCH.

BY AUG. BLAUVELT.

Now aged Winter on the breast
Of maiden March confides his head;
And oft her gentle eyes suffuse,
The while he sinketh to the dead.

She soon will lift him tenderly,
And bear and hide him in his tomb;
Then cause in haste, above his sleep,
Her mournful violets to bloom.

Her brighter flowers, her brooks that make
The verdure merry with their play,—
All gladsome things, she'll slowly wake,
As if she grew not quickly gay.

'Tis thus some maid, whose aged sire
Just sinks beneath the church-yard swells,
Might place her bridal day afar,
That she might bear to hear its bells.

This reverential love and care
Of thine for Winter, while he dies,
Doth touch our hearts, O, maiden March!
And cause the silent wish to rise,

That while our breasts are warm with youth,
The sag'd may find a pillow there:
That, when we're bowed with years, our heads
Some bosom, such as thine, may share.

RUTGERS COLLEGE, March, 1858.

Deaths of Drs. Taylor and Croswell.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, March 15, 1858.

The death of Rev. Dr. TAYLOR has naturally created a profound sensation in this community. Though his years and failing health have given a forewarning of the inevitable result, the blow has nevertheless seemed to fall suddenly. His long services as a minister of the gospel, the position he has held for over thirty years, as Professor of Didactic Theology *in the Theological Department of Yale College*, especially his eminent abilities as a controversialist, have kept his name more or less permanently before the public and will cause his loss to be felt elsewhere than in New-England.

The funeral services were held last Friday afternoon in Rev. Dr. *Bacon's church. The middle aisle* was reserved for the friends of the family, the Faculty of the College and the former pupils of Dr. TAYLOR, and the south gallery for those students of the College who might choose to attend. *Over* three hundred of the latter were present. The church was filled throughout to its utmost capacity. Rev. GEO. P. FISHER opened the exercises with a brief prayer and the reading of appropriate passages of scripture, the funeral sermon being delivered by Rev. Dr. BACON. The discourse was founded on John, chapter v., verse 35: "He was a burning and shining light and ye were willing for a season to rejoice in his light.' After alluding to the loss the College and the community had sustained in the death of Dr. TAYLOR, Dr. BACON rapidly sketched the leading events of his life and closed with an eloquent reference to the distinguished service he had performed in the cause of religion.

By a singular coincidence, Rev. HENRY CROSWELL, Rector of Trinity Church, also passed away during last week. He died on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. Dr. C. was born in *West Hartford, Conn., June 16, 1778.* While quite young he entered his brother's printing office in Catskill, N. Y., and soon became editor of a newspaper published in that place. At 22 years of age he married Miss SUSAN SHERMAN of this city, and returning to Hudson, N. Y., soon after established a paper there called *The Balance.* The prominence his ability gained him in this position was the cause of his removing to Albany in 1809, where his paper attained a still wider circulation and influence. This enterprise, however, finally proving unsuccessful, Dr. C. turned his attention to the Christian ministry. Though brought up among Congregationalists, he determined to conform to the Episcopal Church, and prepared to enter its ministry. In the year 1814, he was ordained as Deacon. After preaching a short time in Hudson, he removed to New-Haven, when he took charge of Trinity Church. In February, 1816, he was ordained Priest, having been up to the time in Deacon's orders, and was instituted in the new church which had just been consecrated. During his forty-three years' ministry his efforts have done much in extending the influence and usefulness of the church of which he had charge. It is stated that in a period of 41 years he officiated at 1,644 burials, administered 2,553 baptisms, and married 637 couples. In his early years, his prominence as an editor made him the associate of many of the leading politicians of the country. His funeral is to take place to-morrow afternoon.

The religious interest in the city seems to be on the increase. *Morning prayer meetings which have been* held in the lecture rooms of the different churches, have become so crowded as to make the opening of the churches themselves necessary. There is no special interest in the college at present. A statement, however, to the effect that five were lately propounded for admission to the church, will perhaps convey an erroneous idea to some. From the 1st of January, 1857, up to the time of the recent Concert and Prayer for Colleges, twenty-six students have joined the church connected with the college on profession of faith. W——s.

Foundling Hospital Needed.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Knowing that you will not object to making your columns the medium for advocating the cause of those helpless and miserable little objects of humanity—the children of the degraded—I take the liberty of calling your attention to the subjoined paragraph, cut from the TIMES of yesterday:

"A woman, named ANN MURRAY, was committed to the cells of the Third Precinct Station, Saturday night, on a charge of being an habitual drunkard. She had a child with her 11 months old. On opening the cell on Sunday morning the child was quite dead. An inquest was held, when a verdict was rendered of 'Death from exposure and want of sufficient nourishment.'"

Now, Sir, might not the Coroner's Jury, in all justice, have censured in their verdict the captain of the above Precinct Station for having allowed that unfortunate infant to be cast into a cell with this woman—I will not exalt her with the name of *mother*—who evidently was incapacitated for attending to its wants? He must have foreseen what the inevitable result might be, and unfortunately was, death.

Cannot something be done to prevent the recurrence of such not unfrequent, I might say, child-murders? Surely, Mr. Editor, a remedy might be suggested.

A CONSTANT READER OF THE TIMES.

The St. Louis *Republican* says: Troops are concentrating at Jefferson Barracks from remote sections of the country, preparatory to the Spring expedition to Utah. They are coming from the recruiting stations in the East, and from Texas, and the south-western frontier. This policy has been rendered absolutely necessary by the refusal of Congress to increase the army. The President had no alternative, if he desired to save the gallant troops under Col. Johnston, except to withdraw troops from remote stations, and prepare them for the Plains as rapidly as possible.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The New Premier's Ministerial Statement.

In the House of Lords, on the 1st inst., the Earl of DERBY rose to make his statement of the Ministerial policy. Having alluded to the importance of the duties that had devolved on him, he described the incidents preceding and following the resignation of the late Government. The majority of the House of Commons which had caused it was, he admitted, made up of parties not usually found acting together; yet he had not heard any rumors or reports of combinations and coalitions, which were circulated when he last undertook to form a Government. The late Ministry had acted strictly according to constitutional usage in resigning when in a minority, but when called on to form a Ministry to succeed it he, fully estimating the difficulty of the task, had hesitated, respectfully requesting Her Majesty to take time to consider whether some other could not be found more fit to undertake the duty. A note from Her Majesty on the following day stated that reflection had confirmed Her Majesty in the decision; he had then hesitated no longer. The broad distinctions of political parties no longer existed; they were divided into the most various shades of opinion, and, such were the nicety of division, he believed there were many members of both Houses of Parliament who would find it difficult to say to what political denomination they belonged. Still, he hoped he might obtain for measures of progressive improvement the aid and support of many of those not usually associated with him. The change of a Ministry necessarily occasioned much inconvenience in the course of public business; it required some time for the new Ministers to take up the threads of questions in the different public offices; he had, as yet, a very imperfect knowledge of many details, but on one subject he could express his satisfaction. The army, notwithstanding the drain on it for reinforcements to India, was left by the late Government in full strength at home; and he trusted that, by the bravery of the officers and troops in India, that unfortunate conflict was approaching its end. As to the war in China, he had never denied that we had many grounds of complaint against the Chinese, and he rejoiced in the success of the British arms against them. He hoped that success would afford the opportunity of making without delay a safe and honorable peace, and reestablishing that intercourse which alone could render peace of the slightest service. The foreign policy of the Government generally would be directed to the maintenance of friendly relations with all Powers, great and small; it would neither take a tone of haughty intimidation nor of servile submission. If differences should arise, the Government would endeavor to arrange them by a frank explanation. If any remains of animosity existed from the war in which this country had been involved with Russia, he trusted that feeling would speedily be replaced by the friendly relations that formerly existed between England and that country. But of all our alliances, if there were one they should more than another seek to maintain, it was the alliance with our nearest neighbor—the powerful Empire of France. Everything rendered a good understanding between England and France necessary to the peace of the world, which was endangered by any quarrel or even coolness between them. England could have no wish but for the wealth, the prosperity, and contentment of France, to which, with its great resources, nothing was necessary but the absence of internal political commotion. That was the best Government for France which best suited the temper and disposition of its people, but it was most important that it should not be subject to perpetual change. It was with this feeling that he rejoiced that the Emperor and Empress had escaped the recent peril of assassination—an attempt attended with every circumstance that could aggravate the crime of such a dastardly attack. If the case had been reversed, and a similar attempt had been made on the life of Her Majesty, what would have been the feeling of this country? Especially if it became known that it was made by foreigners who had abused the hospitality of a neighboring country? Under such circumstances the expressions of feeling should not be too nicely scanned, though he did not think the sentiments of some of the addresses of the French Colonels represented the general feeling towards this country of the great and noble army of France, because such valor never indulged in bombast. As to the foreign exiles in England, although the law provided penalties for crime committed here, it was impossible to put the law in force without an overt act. It was most unfortunate that, together with the bill introduced by the late Government, a dispatch was made public, unaccompanied by any answer or explanation. That dispatch would be answered, and, he trusted, in a manner that would remove all irritation from the minds of the people of this country. Under all circumstances, and without distinction, the right of asylum would be maintained inviolable, but it was an intolerable grievance that persons having that protection should by their acts involve or embroil England with its allies. As to the home policy of the Government, he first referred to the India bill. A majority of the House of Commons had affirmed the proposition to transfer the supreme authority in that empire to the Crown. That decision would very seriously affect the position of the East India Company. It was the intention of the Government to introduce this session a measure that would secure most of the objects of the bill of the late Ministry, and at the same time be free from some objections to which that bill was liable. He thought abstract declarations of policy of little or no use, but the general course of the Government would be that which might naturally be expected from it. It would firmly and strenuously maintain the great institutions of the country, but not hesitate to propose measures of progress and improvement where amendments might be safely made. As to an amendment of the present system of representation, he believed the House of Commons, under the last Reform bill, had fairly represented the people; he should have been satisfied if, on a question so exciting, no alteration had been demanded. But for three or four years the demand had not only been made, but promised by successive Governments, and occasionally in speeches from the Throne. He would not pledge himself now to introduce any bill of the kind. But as soon as the pressure of Parliamentary business allowed, he would carefully consider the defects in the existing system of representation, with an earnest desire that this great question should no longer be trifled with. He hoped next session to be able to introduce a measure which, though it might not please every one, would be accepted as fair and reasonable by impartial and moderate people. In conclusion, he expressed his sense of incompetence to the task he had undertaken, but trusted it would be found, in any event, that he had sustained his political character, and left the interests of the country in no worse condition than he found them.

Lord GRANVILLE had no objection to make to Lord DERBY's statement, but defended the general policy of the late Government, particularly in reference to the Russian, Persian and Chinese wars.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS UPON LORD DERBY'S SPEECH.

From the Times, March 2.

If anything could show the power of eloquence, it would be that Lord DERBY was able last night to enthral the attention of the Lords, and a still more numerous body of strangers, to a long address, in the substance and sense of which it was impossible there should be any novelty. Everything was found aim. Every fact of the case, except the brief communication with Her Majesty, was not only known, but had been sifted again and again. Nor was there any great struggle to be described or victory celebrated. Lord DERBY and his host had quietly entered the fortress by default of the defenders, and even at their invitation. There was nobody to be overwhelmed with rebuke or borne down with ridicule. He had neither to stigmatize the measures of foes nor to announce any of his own invention. On the contrary, he was entering into "vineyards that he had not planted and wells that he had not digged," in the shape of bills which he was prepared substantially to adopt, either because his friends had already voted for them, or because, once introduced, it was necessary to go on with them. Lord DERBY could not hold out any hope to the partisan most jealous of political originality of either doing anything the late Government was not doing, or leaving undone anything it had in hand. Under circumstances, then, which seemed to preclude all appeal to imagination or sentiment, when it might almost be said there was nothing to say, there are few people who would have had the ability or the inclination to make a brilliant speech. But as there are men who can convert a defeat into a victory, men who can deny a boon with more grace than others can grant one—men who seem to be independent of the occasion and the material forced upon them—so the new Premier was equal to himself, fluent, striking, agreeable, and almost original, when others would find the whole region before them dry, empty, and barren. Nothing has been more handled and vulgarized than the events of this Session, and the measures in progress or in store. They are common as the light, and the east wind we have all been shivering under. Lord DERBY has made them his own. No doubt, in this critical age a fastidious dread of what is superfluous haunts many who might inform and delight us if they could overcome it. Happily, Lord DERBY has the courage to tell us in his own words what we all knew, and to promise, with a saving difference, measures which have already received the approbation of the leading House of the Legislature.

The first act of the new Ministry and the foremost topic of the speech, as the occasion certainly requires, is the mode of dealing with the offensive dispatch. On this point Lord DERBY puts it clearly and forcibly enough that, whereas the dispatch evidently betrayed an erroneous opinion as to the power of a British Government, whether under the existing laws or for the alteration of them, immediate care should have been taken to correct this error. Certainly the French Government ought to have been informed that "notoriety" was a word unknown to our law, and that legal proceedings could not be taken on "suspicion;" that we could only deal with overt acts, and on trustworthy evidence, which it was seldom easy to obtain. As this is the truth, it could have been explained, for it is hard if the constitutional privileges we are so proud of cannot be described to a foreigner. If Government had at the same time taken such vigorous measures as are within the compass of law for the detection and suppression of movements and publications directed against the Throne of our Imperial ally and the peace of France, then it is fair to hope that an explanation would have been accepted, even if it had been necessary to show the French Government that there was a marked and superable difference between the laws of the two countries. We are to understand from Lord DERBY that steps have now been taken both to enlighten the French Government on this point, and also to prove that we are not indifferent to the life of the Emperor. Such a task, of course, must be easier now than it was six weeks ago. The revelations of the Orsini trial have brought out that, in fact, the conspirators had no more to do with England than with Belgium, or even France, and had only abused the right of asylum to do what they knew every Englishman detested. So, in spite of parties, a Bill adding greater penalties and a most criminal stigma to such conspiracies for the future has now passed one reading by an immense majority. While this is going on here, France also herself must have recovered from her frenzy. So Lord DERBY ought to find it easier to answer one public dispatch with another than Lord PALMERSTON did barely a week after the atrocious attempt. So much, then, for the first step to be taken by the new Ministry. For the rest, Lord DERBY promises a Conspiracy Bill perhaps even more effectual than the other; an Indian Bill, aiming at the same object, though it is hoped with some improvement; and, if on reflection it is found possible or necessary, to bring in a Bill for Parliamentary Reform, that is promised for the Session of 1859. Lord DERBY, himself a member of the Government which brought in and carried the first, and agreeably surprised by the quiet and successful operation of that measure, is of course not the man to deny a second measure of the same kind. These pledges are no small tribute to the late Ministry; nor are they all. Lord DERBY gives his willing and glad testimony to the perfect and sufficient state of the national defences, and congratulates the country on the approaching extinction of the Indian Mutiny.

If we say that we are satisfied with this statement, it is rather because it was impossible not to anticipate he whole of it. Such an address is only part of the grand constitutional ceremony we have gone through. The late Government has been censured, and suspended from its functions, not, for its policy, not for any of its measures, not because Parliament or the people of England had the least idea of relinquishing their present line of progress, but simply for a particular omission in a matter only indirectly affecting our domestic institutions. Accordingly the whole political property of the late Government has been not condemned, but simply sequestrated, and is now in the hands of certain constitutional sequestrees, the well known firm of DERBY & Co. These gentlemen have undertaken the whole business, pleading, indeed, the difficulty they find in picking up the thread of many a tangled skein, and applying their minds to lengthy correspondence. They very naturally ask for time, particularly in one department, in which the late Ministry had entered into a considerable undertaking. Lord DERBY asks a year to get his hand once more into Parliamentary reform, since, though he was apprenticed to it, he has ever since gone into a very different line. Whether the nation will take this year's delay so quietly as Lord DERBY seems to anticipate we cannot venture to say, but it is quite evident that if the Liberals of all sorts want a reform bill, or want to turn out Lord DERBY on the pretence of wanting one, they can do it at any moment they please. When that is the case it is vain to speak of the affair as being at Lord DERBY's discretion or within the scope of reasonable conjecture. The House of Commons has put Lord DERBY into temporary possession, as a Sheriff's officer, receiver in Chancery, sequestrator, assignee, trustee in lunacy or minority, or whatever else we may choose to call him. So long as he does exactly what Lord PALMERSTON would have done, had he not forfeited his place by that one omission, he may be tolerated; but the moment he shows a will and a game of his own it is easy to see the result.

REVIVAL OF TRADE IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.—The accounts from the manufacturing districts this week show that the improvement in trade continues to be slow and partial. Those branches of trade which have extensive relations with America are still greatly depressed, and the operatives, being but little employed, are suffering in some instances extreme destitution. In the iron and colliery districts things remain very dull, and there is a general complaint of a want of orders. The cotton trade is gradually getting into activity, and the number of hands out of work is rapidly diminishing. There is still a good deal of tightness in the silk trade, and many of the operatives are in receipt of parochial relief. From the pottery districts we learn there has not been much improvement at present. The hardware trade remains flat and limited. Considerable distress exists among some of the shipwrights of the northeast ports. The lace trade is gradually recovering.—*London Times.*

REARRANGEMENT OF THE EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN STEAM SERVICE.—The accounts from America having confirmed the present cessation of the Collins line, the proprietors of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia screw-steamers, of which Mr. W. INMAN is agent here, have rearranged the dates of their sailing. They will start from Liverpool on the alternate Wednesdays hitherto occupied by the Collins steamers. When all the lines were in full Summer operation, there used to be three departures from England for America on one Wednesday, namely: two from Liverpool and one from Southampton; and only one departure on the next Wednesday, namely: the Collins boat, from Liverpool. By the new arrangement the commercial community will still have the same facilities for communication as when the Collins boats performed their service. The Cunard boats will sail hence as regularly as heretofore every Saturday, alternately for New-York and Halifax and Boston. Mr. INMAN's steamers will sail for New-York on the Wednesday preceding the Cunard departure for that port, and on the alternate Wednesday there will (when the fortnightly Summer service recommences) be a Canadian mail boat dispatched hence, and an American boat from Southampton for New-York. From New-York the steamers of Mr. INMAN's line will, on and after the 9th April, sail for Liverpool on the Fridays preceding the Saturdays that would have been occupied by the Collins steamers. It is reported that the Cunard Company are likely to open a line direct between Havre and New-York, employing their large first-class screw-steamers *Jura* and *Etna* for that service.—*Liverpool Albion.*

FRANCE.

The Trial of the Conspirators.

FIRST DAY.

Condensed from the Times' Correspondence.

PARIS, THURSDAY, Feb. 25.—At 9 o'clock precisely the doors were thrown open. There was no rush, no tumult, no wild efforts to dart along. The gens-d'armes were arrest the doors were allowed to pass in an orderly manner, on showing their cards, and once past the door-bearers, were shown by the officials to the places already marked out for them. Yet so continuous was the flow that in less than half an hour the large court was almost full, and after half-past 9 the lofterers, however distinguished they might be by the external signs of rank, were unable to get further than the door in spite of the good will of the door-keepers. It would occupy too much space to give the names of the distinguished persons who were present. Nearly every member of the Diplomatic Corps, and all the highest functionaries in the Administration and the Court attended. Of the members of the Imperial Household there were General FLEURY, M. VALABREGUE, M. KONIESWARTER, M. CHASSELOUP-LAUBAT, and various other members of the Legislative Corps.

APPEARANCE OF THE PRISONERS.

At 10¼ o'clock the burly form of Marshal MAGNAN was recognized among the crowd, and almost at the same moment the prisoners were introduced. Each was led by two gendarmes, and were placed in order after each other: ORSINI, RUDIO, PIERRI, and GOMEZ. Their appearance, as might be expected, drew off attention from every other object, to fix it on them. Every eye-glass and every opera-glass was directed to the bench of the accused, and particularly to ORSINI. The prisoners were dressed in black, but this was the only resemblance between them. Of the four, ORSINI is certainly the most worthy of remark. He is of middle stature, rather stout, full in face as in body. Without being what may be called *distingué*, his bearing at all events contrasts with that of his companions, and gives him the air of a man of the superior classes. He wore neither beard nor moustaches, but only whiskers. If he wore a white neckcloth instead of a black one, he would be taken for an advocate or an *avoué* or an *employé* of the upper ranks.

DE RUDIO is of lesser stature than ORSINI, and his features are as pinched as those of the other are full. With the exception of a thin moustache his face was clean shaven. His face might in other times have been well-favored, but his vagrant and wild existence and vice, or suffering, or both, have effaced whatever traces of distinction or regularity it might have originally possessed. His long hair fell upon his shoulders, and was parted in the fashion of hairdressers' journeymen or apprentices.

GOMEZ certainly has the closest resemblance to the menial servant he personated in the conspiracy. In the first coffee-house or first hotel you enter you may meet visages like his by the dozen.

When the prisoners were seated, and the President of the Court was seen to put his first questions to the prisoners, (the *interrogatoire,*) deep silence succeeded to the buzz which followed their appearance. These questions were purely formal, as to their name, surname, place of birth, profession, &c. After this was gone through the prisoners were removed, and the operation of drawing for the Jury took place. In about a quarter of an hour the proceedings were resumed.

The jurors' names were called over, and in the list those of M. DUSAUTOY, the Court tailor, whose establishment is in the Rue Lepelletier, and M. ALLOURY, I believe the well-known writer in the *Journal des Débats*, were remarked. On returning to the bench the prisoners were placed in order different from the first. They were now GOMEZ, DE RUDIO, ORSINI and PIERRI.

The reading of the *acte d'accusation*, which lasted until nearly 12 o'clock, was listened to with the greatest attention, but the report of Doctor TARDIEU, which states that the number of wounded was 156, and the wounds 511, created a profound sensation. When the *acte d'accusation* was read the list of witnesses was called over. The emaciated appearance of several of those persons, many of whom are still forced to use crutches, created a very painful sensation in the Court.

EXAMINATION OF GOMEZ.

The examination of the prisoners then began. GOMEZ was the first examined. We have already seen from the indictment that this man had made a full confession of the crime; though in this confession he persisted to-day, yet what he said was occasionally marked by contradiction and evasion. On being to the date of the 14th of January he admitted that he was at ORSINI's house at 8 P. M., when the final meeting of the conspirators was held, that he had served them with purified Bordeaux wine, that he had gone out with them having a bomb and a revolver in his possession which had been given to him by ORSINI; but at the same time he declared that he was completely ignorant of what he was to do with the projectile or the weapon, and if he flung the bomb under the Emperor's carriage he only obeyed his master's orders.

"How,"—exclaimed the President—"how is it possible you could consider such an order one to be obeyed?" GOMEZ made no reply to the question, though it was repeated twice or thrice. He broke silence only to a question as to the pistol of which he was the bearer. He said he was utterly ignorant whether it was loaded or otherwise, nor did he know who loaded it. The President observed that the innocence to which he laid claim was contradicted by ORSINI himself, who in his examination said that GOMEZ should not be considered as a child, and that he knew very well way he had been brought over to Paris. To last he replied, "M. ORSINI may say what he pleases." The President directed his attention to the letter of the 9th of October, spoken of in the examination, in which he declared his entire devotedness to ORSINI and his plots in favor of the cause of Italy. GOMEZ remained silent.

EXAMINATION OF RUDIO.

The examination of RUDIO then commenced. RUDIO had also made a complete confession, and he on this occasion repeated it. While RUDIO was in England, notwithstanding his being a professor of languages, he was nearly starving. He was in this position when he met BERNARD, to whom he applied for employment, and who promised to procure him some. PIERRI, to whom BERNARD recommended him, promised him 336 francs, and 3*l.* a week for his wife, if he would follow him to Paris, which he did, and when there he told him what he was to do. The matter appeared to him to be too serious, but he found himself committed, and his *amour propre* would not permit him to recede. At the conclusion of his interrogatory the President said to him:

"You belong to an honorable family, but you were expelled from school for your bad conduct, and then from step to step you became an assassin for 336 francs."

These words produced a profound sensation.

EXAMINATION OF ORSINI.

ORSINI was then interrogated.

The President—"You first made admissions, and then you retracted them. Finally, on the 9th of February, you addressed a letter to the Attorney-General in which you protest your innocence."

ORSINI—I have in fact an explanation to give. I have long endeavored to effect the independence of my country, and this idea has occupied my mind without any feeling of hatred against France being mixed up with it. All my hatred was against the Austrians, who since 1815 have never ceased to persecute us and plunder us. I have never ceased to struggle against Austrian domination, and this is the only crime of which I have been guilty. In 1846 I hoped with all Italy that the end of Austrian domination had arrived. A Constituent Assembly having been convoked at Rome I was elected to form part of it. There, seeing a French army landed, we thought it came as a friend, but when we saw it cause as an enemy we were painfully astonished. An engagement having placed a certain number of French soldiers in our hands, we took advantage of an armistice which the French General accorded us to restore him his prisoners. This surrender took place at the advanced posts to the cry of "*Vive la France! Vive L'Italie!*" At a later period every one knows how the engagements, the promises, and the armistice were kept. But in spite of that the political men who then directed affairs at Rome did not cease to show attachment towards France, so persuaded were we all that that war was the act of the Government and not of the nation.

THE PRESIDENT—The freedom allowed to the defence ought to make us tolerate such words; but we will revert to them.

ORSINI—*Be it so; but if I be allowed to explain I shall do so with the same moderation as I have hitherto shown. To return to our sentiments towards France, I will say we consider her as so foreign to what passed at Rome, that in all the conspiracies which have taken place at Rome since the duration of the occupation, measures were always taken and orders given that in case of executions or in case of success, the French army should be spared. The fall of the Roman Republic becoming an accomplished fact, I have not ceased to labor for the liberation of my country. Instead of placing myself, as MAZZINI, in the way of conspiracies which sends out a score or so of armed men in the street, where they are stupidly shot down, I wished at first to pursue my object by legal means. When in England I wrote and spoke to the public in favor of political intervention. I applied to the authorities, and I addressed petitions to the Queen for the same purpose. Seeing that all those steps ended in nothing, the faith I had in my cause urged me to find out the reasons of my failure. I will not now detail the reasons which convinced me that the Emperor NAPOLEON has an interest diametrically opposed to the independence of Italy. Once convinced that this was the great stumbling block to our independence, I confess that I resolved to kill him. I make this avowal frankly. I should have preferred executing this design alone, but close access to the Emperor was not easy, and I was therefore obliged to seek associates. After having approved my plans and given their consent and assistance, these men abandon me to-day, and it is their testimony which has led to my capture by you. I will not show reprisals. I will not recriminate on them. I pardon them, and I offer my head as a sacrifice to my country. Before my judges I will only occupy myself with one thing—my character. Let me not be judged by the declarations of these men. I do not accuse them. But fear, which is a dangerous counselor, has forced on them a system of allegations which are not in conformity with the truth. The regard which I have for the guilty sufficiently explains what my conscience prescribes towards an innocent person. MR. ALLSOP is pursued as an accomplice. Well, then, I am bound to say that MR. ALLSOP has never had any knowledge of this project of assassination. He assisted me in the making of the bombs, in the belief that they were to be employed in an insurrectionary attempt in Italy. As to M. BERNARD, the respect I owe to truth does not permit me to affirm that I have not told him that the bombs were to be employed in France, but I cannot still assert that I told him so. I oftener conversed with him about Italy, than about France.*

This exposition of his plans was made by the prisoner with the utmost calmness; there was nothing inflated in his tone, and there appeared little or no affectation in his manner. The President thought that ORSINI was aiming at a character, for generosity which was not consistent with his original examination. He reminded him of his remark, that disposed as he was to be generous, the object of that feeling must be worthy of it, and that his accomplices did not appear to him to deserve any sacrifice on his part. He thought he ought to give explanations, the result of which was that each one should keep for himself the part that belonged to him. ORSINI related his first meeting with PIERRI, and then with RUDIO and GOMEZ. Being pressed on this point he refused to say more. He merely avowed his participation in the transport of the bombs and the fulminating powder. On arriving at the events of the 14th his voice, which was before strong and firm, appeared to falter. He avowed the meeting of the accomplices in the Rue Montabor, and their proceeding to the Rue Lepelletier. He denied it was he who gave the order to throw the bombs. He himself would not have thrown any. The one he was to throw was given by him to another Italian whose name and cooperation he had concealed from his accomplices. Wounded by the first explosion he had lost his sight, it was he who, before entering the shop of the apothecary, had let fall the pistol and the grenade picked up at two yards from the shop.

EXAMINATION OF PIERRI.

PIERRI's examination was rather a laborious task, not only for the reporters, but also for the President, M. DELANGLE, who was frequently obliged to repeat the same question five or six times before eliciting an answer, or rather something like an answer. Though PIERRI could not deny that he had in his possession a pistol and a bomb, yet he evidently labored to take advantage of the circumstance that he had been arrested before the execution of the attempt, and that he did not, consequently, come within the strict rigor of the law, like his accomplices. He maintained that it was merely for his personal defence that he carried the weapon and the projectile found on him, and he declared that in England people generally go about armed by way of precaution against garrote robbers. This species of robbery being unknown in Paris, the word "garrote" seemed a puzzle to the greater part of the auditory; many persons thought he alluded to the superstition of the *loup garou*—a sort of malignant spectre, which, under the form of a wolf, haunts lonely places by night. PIERRI admitted that his journey to Paris was with a view toward a revolutionary movement, which he thought imminent. According to his version, it was not he, as stated in the indictment, but ORSINI, who purchased at Birmingham the pistols found in Paris; but on this point ORSINI flatly contradicted him.

PIERRI, it would appear, had been already condemned twice, on one occasion for stealing an umbrella, and on another for stealing a watch. He admitted the fact of the watch, but denied with extraordinary energy that of the umbrella. This part of his examination appears to be omitted in the report published to-day in the official journals, otherwise that report is correct enough. The proof-sheets were looked over by the Advocate-General, but this functionary seems to have exercised his right of censor liberally enough. The original report stated that "ORSINI was brought into court handcuffed, but that when he had taken his seat in the dock the handcuffs were removed." The first part of the sentence is struck out, the second allowed to stand.

SECOND DAY.

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 26.—To-day the hall of the Assise Court was as crowded as yesterday, and a similar throng of persons of note was present, among others Prince JOACHIM MURAT, the two Princes CHARTEAUREL, Baron CHASSEROS, son-in-law of Prince LUCIEN MURAT, the Prince DE HAUTPENNOUX, &c. Moreover, such of the magistrates as were not kept elsewhere by special duties mustered rather strongly. Yesterday but a dozen or so of ladies, at most, were present, but to-day more than double that number might have been counted. The judicial proceedings commenced at the same hour as yesterday—10½. The first hour was taken up by the examination of witnesses, especially of MR. TAYLOR, the English manufacturer, who made the bombs. The evidence has not been of a more interesting character than that of yesterday.

About 12 o'clock the Procureur-General, M. CHAIX D'EST ANGE, rose to address the Court in a long and eloquent speech.

SPEECH OF SEVERA

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1855.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published every Tuesday and Friday, at FIVE DOLLARS a year; two copies for NINE DOLLARS; five copies for TWENTY DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for THIRTY DOLLARS. Any person sending a club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.

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All communications should be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Advertisements will be received at the Office this Evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome.—JEFFERSON.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—NENA SAHIB.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.—THE FLOWERS OF THE FOREST.

CASTLE GARDEN NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street.—FOREST ROSE.—BRIAN BOROIHME.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers-st.—OTHELLO.—SPOOR NOOSE.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, Broadway.—WARLOCK, &c. &c.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Advertisements for the New-York Times, Semi-Weekly Times, and Weekly Times, must be handed in before 12 o'clock, M., to insure insertion the same day.

CLOSE OF THE MAILS.

Eastern States.....7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Western States.....7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Albany.....7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Boston.....8½ A. M. and 2½ P. M.
Philadelphia.....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
Washington.....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
Southern States.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
Canada.....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

Steamers.

Steamer leaves New-York for Liverpool, March 18.
Steamer leaves New-York for Bremen, via the West Indies, &c., for Aspinwall, March 20.
Steamer leaves Boston for Liverpool, March 24.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In the U. S. Senate, yesterday, after some unimportant preliminary business, the Utah Memorial was ordered to be printed. Mr. HALE had a personal explanation with Mr. BENJAMIN, in which he corrected a statement of the latter respecting Mr. HALE's remarks on a former occasion. Mr. CRITTENDEN spoke on the Kansas question. He opposed the Lecompton Constitution on the ground that the evidence showed it to be against the wishes of an overwhelming majority of the people of Kansas. Mr. C.'s speech excited great attention, the Senate Chamber being densely crowded by members of the House, and others. He spoke with emphasis and warmth in condemnation of the fraud attempted to be practiced upon the people of Kansas, and inquired if the people could turn from the overwhelming evidence of fraud to legal technicalities and mere forms of law. Kansas, he showed, could not be a Slave State, and asked what the South hoped for in this controversy. He alluded to the Missouri Compromise, and said it would have been better to let it stand. It had become a hallowed bond of Union. Mr. CRITTENDEN's speech was able and impressive. Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, followed in opposition to Lecompton, after commenting Mr. C.'s speech. He then discussed at length the Slavery aspects of the question. In the House of Representatives the memorial of the Utah Legislature was ordered to be printed. Mr. BOCOCK appealed to the House to take up the Army bill. Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, spoke in favor of increasing the regular army, and adverted to the prospective extension of our country by the acquisition of Cuba, Mexico and Central America. Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, of Kentucky, spoke in favor of raising volunteers rather than increasing the regular force. Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, was opposed to any increase, whether of regulars or volunteers. In reference to Utah he thought pacific means should first be tried, and expressed confidence in their success. Mr. BRYAN, of Texas, advocated volunteers for the defence of the Texas frontier. Mr. GIDDINGS spoke briefly in defence of the Indians. Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, offered an amendment that the portion of the bill designed for the benefit of Texas shall not go into operation in case of the secession of that State from the Union. The House then adjourned.

A dispatch from the Washington correspondent of the Associated Press, authenticated from private sources, states that Gen. CALHOUN, in view of the latest news from Kansas rendering certain the election of the entire Free-State ticket, has declared his intention to give certificates to those to whom they rightfully belong. The friends of Lecompton appear to be gaining ground backwards very rapidly.

The proceedings in the State Senate yesterday were nothing worthy of special mention. In the Assembly, Mr. DAYTON presented a petition signed by eight hundred persons, asking for the repeal of the Brooklyn Building Association acts. Mr. JAS. W. HAMILTON, one of the witnesses in the Castle Garden investigation, having again refused to answer the Committee's interrogatories satisfactorily, was brought to the bar of the House by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and he was ordered into custody until such time as he may be ready to answer the questions put to him. A great amount of routine business was gone through with.

From our files by the *North American*, whose arrival at Portland we announced in yesterday's issue, we obtain and publish a report or the trial of the conspirators for the attempted assassination of the Emperor of the French. The whole trial, and more especially that part where the prisoners, in accordance with the custom that prevails in France, were cross-questioned by the Court, will be found extremely interesting. There does not appear to be any reasonable hope that the Emperor will commute the sentences of PIERRI, the Rosses, or ORSINI. We also publish among our foreign extracts a synopsis from the London *Times*, of the Earl of DERBY's ministerial manifesto, together with the comments of that journal on the new Premier's intended policy.

A straight Republican State Convention for Rhode Island, opposed to the action of the late State Convention in changing the name of the party to "American Republican," assembled at Providence yesterday for the nomination of a State ticket. The present Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of State were nominated for re-election, and the other candidates are new men.

The Address for the removal of Judge LORING, who rendered the decision under which the fugitive slave BURNS was delivered up to his master in Boston some years since, has passed both Houses of the Massachusetts Legislature.

The Board of Education met yesterday evening. Very little business of importance was transacted.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday. Nothing important was done by them.

St. Patrick's day was celebrated in the City yesterday, with unusual display and enthusiasm. The weather was very fine and the turn-out of the military and civic organizations was very large. At night the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, the Young Sons of Ireland, and several military companies, continued the celebrations in dinners and balls, all of which were largely attended and highly enjoyed.

The annual meeting of the Mariner's Family Industrial Society took place Wednesday evening at the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison streets. Addresses were delivered by the pastor, Rev. C. J. JONES, and Rev. C. W. DENISON. The exercises were diversified by singing and prayer.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, some important business was rapidly transacted. FREDERIC WAGNER, on the 29th February last, fired a pistol at GEORGE WEBB, in his room at No. 208 Pitt-street. He pleaded guilty to an assault, and will be sentenced on Saturday. WILLIAM LEE, indicted also for an assault with intent to kill, pleaded guilty to an assault. He stabbed JOHN ANTHANSON, at No. 779 Greenwich-street, on Nov. 15—wound not dangerous. To be sentenced on Saturday. JOHN BENNER, for stealing a horse and wagon, was sent to the State Prison for three years. THEOPHY HAMPTON, for stealing some articles and bedding, went to the same institution for three years and six months. Four boys, named THOMAS, GERARDI, BRADY and RYAN, for burglary, were convicted—SYLVIS to the State Prison for two years and six months, and the others to the House of Refuge; and JOHN CONNIFF, for petit larceny, was dispatched to the Penitentiary for four months.

A meeting of gentlemen interested in the Sabbath movement was held last night in the Lecture-room of the Historical Society, at which a series of resolutions, recommending moral efforts for the suppression of Sabbath profanation, were unanimously adopted.

The examination of JAMES H. MORT, arrested on the charge of embezzlement, in the large defalcation in the United States Bank of this City, was commenced yesterday, before Recorder BARNARD. The cashier and paying-teller of the Bank were examined, and further proceedings were adjourned till to-day.

The men, MURPHY and KELLY, who were so dangerously stabbed during a bar-room fight in First-avenue on Tuesday morning, were alive last night, though the chances of either's recovery is considered very doubtful. Their *ante-mortem* statements were taken yesterday by Coroner CONNERY.

Mr. ISAAC H. SMITH, who was shot on Sunday evening in Canal-street, died yesterday morning at his residence, No. 20 Beach-street. His shattered arm was amputated on Monday. He continued to sink from the moment of the operation to the hour of his death.

The daily prayer meetings are thickening in number daily and increasing in attendance. Yesterday the first one of the sort was held at Burton's old Theatre on Chambers-street.

The General Markets, yesteday, were dull and heavy for Cotton, Flour and Corn. Prices of latter declined. Wheat was in fair demand at full rates. Sugars were bolder and firmer. Provisions were quiet, and Pork tended downward. The movements in other branches of trade were not remarkably important. There were 579 vessels of all classes in port.

The Cattle Markets were moderately supplied with good animals yesterday, the receipts for the week past being 2,807, or 731 less than the preceding week. But the large stock laid in by butchers at the last week's full market so far diminished the demand, that sales were very slow under a decline of 50@75c. from the low rates of last Wednesday, and some 250 animals were left in the yards unsold at sundown.

The Southern Monarchy.

A writer in one of the recent numbers of *De Bow's Review*, which, as our readers probably know, is the planted lot, as yet, unfruitful germ of a new Southern political economy, has just been startling some of our Southern cotemporaries by an elaborate article in exposition of the errors and fallacies of Democratic Government, and in favor of the establishment of a monarchical rule upon this Continent. The signs of the times, as well in the South as in the North, are carefully enumerated, and their value estimated by our political philosopher, who draws from them all the satisfactory conclusion that the better classes of the American people are rapidly wearying of their existing institutions; and that the absolute failure of our forms of Government *cannot be much longer concealed*, either from the world or from ourselves. The City of New-York, he thinks, would, to-morrew, *vote itself under the control of a constitutional monarch* with a lively sense of gratitude, and he is very sure that the people of the South will not much longer tolerate a Government controlled by a "foreign" popular vote.

The article is well and gravely written; and, although we do not anticipate that it will be followed up by an immediate proclamation of the empire at Washington, and by the investiture of JAMES I. with the sceptre and the orb of sovereignty, we cannot but arrest our attention for a moment upon the curious coincidence which exists between the avowed conclusions of this Southern economist, and the insinuated ideas of certain Southern Senators and representatives who have been making themselves particularly conspicuous during the seemingly interminable debate which is now going on at Washington over that dismal abomination—the Kansas-Lecompton bill. Senator HAMMOND, of South Carolina, in especial, has relieved the sad monotony of sectional recrimination by an elaborate speech, in which he assumed the dissolution of the Union as his starting point, and then went on to examine the probable consequences, to either division, of that momentous event. This speech deserves, at least, the praise of freedom from the vulgarities of partisan babblement by which too many even of the Senatorial disquisitions upon Kansas have been belittled and disgraced. Senator HAMMOND evidently doesn't care a rush what becomes of the Democratic Party. He is profoundly indifferent to the fate of Mr. BUCHANAN; he ignores the existence of Mr. DOUGLAS—the sorrows of Governor WALKER touch him not; nor is his heart moved by the pathetic appeals of the New-York *Journal of Commerce*, and of all the other respectable Aarons of this commercial metropolis, in behalf of their guide, philosopher and friend.

Senator HAMMOND talks neither for this man nor that, neither to secure the vote of this district nor to strengthen the hands of that Postmaster; neither to explain a letter which he wrote to his constituents a year ago—nor to affect the nominations of next year's Convention—but gravely if not wisely, and strongly if not sensibly, to the great point of eventualities about which everybody has been chattering for years past, but which he seems disposed to look fairly in the face. And he talks as his compatriot of *De Bow's Review* writes, though with less specific clearness, in the sense of an anti-republican theory of government and to the issue of an authority ruling from above below, and absorbing in itself all the powers now delegated by the people of this country to their agents. It is well that the matter is thus brought home to us. We believe that if the spectre of Disunion which has troubled the peace of so many good men for so many years is ever to be laid, it must be first fairly evoked, as it is by Senator HAMMOND, that the people of all parts of the Union may see just what its proportions are, and what mischief it is capable of doing.

Senator HAMMOND, then, calls Disunion up. He paints to the Senate and the country the pictures of the North and of the South as Disunion would leave them—the North beggared by the loss of those commissions upon the Southern produce, by which, as Mr. HAMMOND thinks, the Northern communities are now chiefly sustained—the South fortified in her own self-respect, and binding all the nations of the earth in pacific subjection about her feet with cords of cotton, those willow-withes which the Sampsons of England and the North are powerless, thinks Mr. HAMMOND, to break asunder. He sees the Northern streets alive with bannered hosts of starving men, shaking fire and terror abroad through out the land—"ghosts of Mendoza stalking" from the Atlantic to the Lakes, and a disorganized society rushing madly down the steep declivities of ruin into the gulf of Vigilance Committees. He sees, too, the South firm in her ordered hierarchy of higher and lower, and presenting a serried array of irresistible autochthonous armies, supported by the magnificent "surplus" wealth of the greatest "producing community" in the world. And he forestalls any criticism that may be offered upon these prophetic drawings of his from the pages of the census and the popular impressions of the relative wealth of the North and South, by denouncing the whole of our census-books as "trashy" and "perfect nonsense." This is rather hard upon Mr. HAMMOND's countryman Mr. DE BOW, of South Carolina, whose work these "trashy census-books" have been with pomp and circumstance proclaimed to be—but as we have excellent reasons for believing that DE BOW's censuses are extremely imperfect, we are ready to overlook the vehement and scornful phrases applied to them by the Senator, and to put them out of the discussion. Nor shall we attempt to reason with Mr. HAMMOND on any basis of economical science. To open such an argument with a gentleman who gravely declares that a country's export of the one leading staple, by the sale of which it supports itself and its population, is the measure of its "surplus wealth," would be a sad waste of time. If Mr. HAMMOND keeps his plantation-books on the theory which he applies to national balances, the life of his chief accountant must pale by the contrast all that DANTE ever conceived of the torments of Maleboige. We will go then, with the illustrious South Carolinian to these reports of the Treasury which he graciously commends as authentic, and we will ask him to compare the movement of foreign commerce in some of the least important Northern ports, far removed from the Southern trade with the vivacity of those Southern ports which are to monopolize the carrying trade of the new Southern empire, and to yield "upon an export of $220,000,000," apparently from an *export duty* (which we will not do Mr. HAMMOND the injustice to imagine that he supposes now to exist, though his language is certainly equivocal,) a "revenue of $40,000,000." In the year 1856 161,088 tons of shipping in all cleared outwards, from Charleston, S. C., which is certainly a leading Southern port. In the same year from Oswegatchie, in New-York, (did Senator HAMMOND ever so much as hear of Oswegatchie?) 318,644 tons of shipping in all cleared outwards for Canada. From Savannah in the same year 87,726 tons of shipping were sent, loaded chiefly with the "royal merchandise" *which holds the world in awe. From* Cape Vincent, on the St. Lawrence River, in the same year, 750,001 tons of shipping *connected one section of the Empire State*—a "producing and exporting section" Senator HAMMOND will observe—with British America. Does this look as if our unhappy Northern Confederacy were like to go begging its bread while the Cotton Empire shall glow in purple and gold and all manner of fine things?

The Southern Empire, says the Senator, can "raise, equip and maintain an army of a million soldiers." Does the Senator know what it costs to keep a fighting-man a year in the field? In the United States Army, just now, about $1,500. In the army of England, $240. But we will say $200, and still we must beg our Senator to reflect upon the ways and means of supplying the tribe of $200,000,000 *per annum* out of the Southern Empire, reduced in executive "producing" force by just one million of arms, and liable to the perpetual drain which a large army makes upon the population. And in reflecting thereupon, let him consider that he has tripped a little in his estimates of comparative "producing force," as reckoned by himself upon the basis of exports alone. *He gives the South a "surplus production"* of $16 66 per head, more, he thinks, than the proportion of any other people. England he computes to produce less than sixteen dollars per head of "surplus" for export. But the export of English productions in 1854 was $486,000,000, on a population of 27,000,000, which the Senator will see amounts, not to $16, but to $18 *per caput*.

It would be easy to go on and show that nothing can be more fallacious than the idea that the wealth and production of Free States in modern times can possibly depend upon any single branch of industry, and so to disabuse the Cottonocracy of their natural but untenable delusion in regard to the importance of their pet staple to the perpetuity of the universe. But we leave our readers here to ponder the chances of that Monarchy which DE BOW prophesies, and for which Mr. HAMMOND has fulfilled the anticipative functions of a Secretary at War and a Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Kansas Debate.

Senator CRITTENDEN made a capital speech yesterday on the Kansas bill. It was clear, forcible and patriotic. It discussed the merits of the question upon the broadest ground, instead of dealing with technicalities and niceties of legal construction. It was addressed to the common sense of the country,—and not to their sectional prejudices or partizan resentments. Everything, said the veteran Senator, stamps this Lecompton instrument with fraud. All the evidence we have from Kansas, the protests of her people, the testimony of the federal Governors sent from Washington, the language of the Constitution itself, shows conclusively that it has been passed for the purpose of entrapping the people of Kansas into a false position. The vote of the 4th of January proves that a very large majority of them are opposed to admission with that Constitution. No man can reasonably doubt that this is so,—and probably there is not a single Senator at Washington who does not know it perfectly well.

Mr. CRITTENDEN is therefore for setting aside all the technicalities of law and the subtleties of argument, and acting upon this plain and palpable fact. If the people of Kansas do not desire admission why should it be forced upon them? What section has anything to gain by such a process? Mr. CRITTENDEN attributed the whole movement to a desire, on the part of the minority and their affiliated partisans, to obtain possession of the State Government for a year or two. But he insisted strenuously upon the injustice, the unfairness and the impolicy of thus grasping at a temporary advantage at the expense of permanent principles and settled good faith.

This speech is important, not only for the effect it is likely to have upon the sentiment of the country, but as an indication of the views of the large conservative class of Southern men represented by Mr. CRITTENDEN. We do not suppose that his speech can be regarded as the programme of the party of Southern Americans with which he acted at the last election, though it is not unlikely that they may follow a leader so eminently entitled to their confidence and respect. But the great body of Southern conservatives will think upon this subject as Mr. CRITTENDEN speaks; and they will give no countenance or support to the violent measures by which a fraudulent Constitution is sought to be forced upon an unwilling people.

Lord Derby's Inaugural.

Our British cousins frequently complain of the inordinate length of our Presidential Messages, Inaugural and others, and possibly not without some show of reason. The Queen of England, at least in her speeches from the Throne, sets the wholesome example, whenever she has nothing particular to say, of saying it as briefly as possible. But this example her Ministers do not always scrupulously follow, and Lord DERBY departed from it very widely indeed, in his first speech from the Treasury Bench in the House of Lords on the evening of the 1st of March. For this dereliction the Earl had, indeed, a good excuse. A speech, of course, he was called upon to make, and in circumstances extremely hostile to speech-making. For he had accepted the Government of England as a sudden prize at the hands of capricious fortune, and he could hardly have known very clearly what he meant to do with it, when custom and the decencies of office demanded of him a full exposition and explanation of his intentions and his policy. It was but natural, therefore, for the new Premier to seek refuge from an inconvenient lucidity in the abundance of his fluent oratory, and in the vague splendors of his ever-brilliant rhetoric. His speech nearly fills one broad sheet of the *Times*, while all that it distinctly conveys of the policy which he proposes to develop before Parliament may be condensed into a single sentence. Lord DERBY inherits the measures, but not the mistakes of his predecessor. He accepts the alliance with France as altogether desirable; he condemns the attempt upon the life of the Emperor NAPOLEON as a crime not against humanity alone, and order, but against law and liberty; he believes the laws of England fully equal to the prevention and the punishment of such conspiracies as that of ORSINI *and his accomplices; but he will not suffer* the inconsiderate letter of Count WALEWSKI to pass uncontradicted, and he will take the *earliest opportunity of setting the French Government* right upon a subject upon which the French Government must by this time be most amiably anxious to be corrected. He will treat India as cleverly as circumstances may permit, and he will give "his grave attention" to the great question of a reform in the representation. The meaning of all which is simply, that England, in changing her Ministers, has not changed her attitude before the world, and that the Tories, in accepting the administration of authority, have not attained the reality of power.

This speech of Lord DERBY, then, apart from its interest as a piece of astute and effective composition, delivered in the most conspicuous scene of the British Legislature by one of the finest of living debaters, is chiefly valuable to foreign observers from what it leaves unsaid. It is valuable, because it demonstrates the secret of Lord PALMERSTON's overthrow to *have lain in the growing public distrust of* that ingenious, but unprincipled Minister—and, while it reassures the world on the question of peace, *as affected by the disposition of* the present English Government towards its Imperial ally, makes doubly sure the certainty that England will continue to maintain the position which she recovered, on the night of Lord PALMERSTON's fall as an independent power, uninfluenced in the integrity of her domestic affairs, and uncontrolled in the diplomacy of her foreign relations, by the overshadowing importance of the Tuileries. Whether the Earl of DERBY shall be able to hold the reins of Parliament for six weeks or six months is comparatively a matter of slight importance to all the world beside himself and his friends. But it is a subject of sincere satisfaction to the friends of constitutional and rational liberty to see the Commons of England asserting, in the midst of a vaguely menacing diplomatic *imbroglio*, the value and the dignity of free institutions as something paramount to all other national considerations whatever. By this assertion Lord DERBY has bound himself to stand. By this assertion Lord DERBY's successor, be he who he may, will be bound to stand as well; and we may reasonably believe that the lesson thus read from St. Stephen's will not be thrown away even upon the French Colonels and the satraps of the modern Cæsar. The modern Cæsar himself has already laid it to heart, and when we consider the knowledge which he has heretofore shown of England and of English affairs, it is not unreasonable to believe that his apparent forgetfulness of the national character with which he was dealing in the question of the Refugees, may be justly chargeable rather to the self-confident misrepresentations of Lord PALMERSTON than to NAPOLEON himself. The Emperor certainly spoke through his advocates, when M. CHAUX-D'EST-ANGE, in summing up for the Government against ORSINI and PIERRI, reminded the Court and the Jury that "it would be rash to condemn the laws of England, which Frenchmen so little understood, and which deserve all the respect due to the laws of a great people." It may be, indeed we believe that it is, now too late for NAPOLEON III. to regain either at home or abroad the ground which he has lost since the 14th of January. But France and Europe have profited by his loss; and the coincidence of a constitutional victory in England, with the manly speeches just made in the French *Corps Legislatif*, in condemnation of the "repressive policy" of the Empire, and with the manly vote of the hero of the Malakoff, General MCMAHON, against organized martial law, and universal *espionage*, will not be thrown away upon the Constitutionalists of the Old World. Lord DERBY's Ministers may, perhaps, do little good. England will doubtless be thankful if they do only a little harm. But they have already been made the instruments of that particular good which was most important to be done in Europe at this particular moment of time.

UNPAID APPROPRIATIONS.—During the last few years the Legislature has appropriated large sums to Educational and other Institutions, to be paid when there should be money in the Treasury applicable to such purposes. But there being no money, the appropriations remain unpaid. The claims thus outstanding amount to $1,070,000, as reported by the Comptroller. That officer recommends, in view of the embarrassed state of the Treasury, that such gifts be postponed, or the laws authorizing them repealed.

The carelessness with which Legislatures saddle pecuniary obligations upon the State is highly reprehensible. It is seldom considered how or when they can be discharged. Appropriations thus made are the standing grief of Comptrollers, whose business it is to find money when the Treasury is empty. The Comptroller enjoys no sinecure at best; but if the bottom of the public chest were not so painfully visible, the office would be less unpleasant and laborious than it is.

Railroad Freights.

In recent articles respecting the proposed imposition of canal tolls upon railroad freight, we have stated that the principal lines in this State have for years been carrying freight at a loss—that is to say, the cost of freight-trains has exceeded the receipts for transportation.

Divers motives have prompted the roads to take this suicidal course. One has been a simple spirit of competition. The Erie and the Central are rivals for the trade between this City and the West. Accordingly, they "run" each other much in the same way that steamboats engage in racing. Another motive has been to divert business from the canals. Still another, and perhaps the chief, has been to swell gross receipts, with a view to enhance stock prices; for the uninitiated believe that a railroad which does a vast business must make a great profit.

By putting down prices below the point of remuneration, freight is secured, and revenue obtained. Thus we find that last year the receipts of the New-York Central from freights amounted to $4,589,275 88, while from passengers they were $2,147,686 86—the excess from freight over passengers being $1,141,-639 02. Those of the New-York and Erie were, from freight, $4,182,979 27; from passengers, $1,495,860 96—the excess from freight over passengers being $2,687,618 31.

In the cases of both these leading roads *freight receipts largely exceed the revenue* from passengers, constituting the chief part of the earnings; which foot upwards of eight *millions for the Central and nearly five millions* for the Erie Road.

Now it is evident that this is a game which cannot last. The Railroads must abandon it, and when they have recourse to remunerating prices they will cease to be the dangerous enemies of the Canals which for the past five years they have been. Their system of business has been like that of merchant who, buying his goods on credit, and contemplating bankruptcy, undersells his honest neighbors. The way in which he can afford to do this is no mystery; but such an expedient to gain custom is in its nature temporary. The railroads have been trading at the expense of their stock and bondholders. They have done a large business but are about at the end of their rope in that direction.

The above views are fully sustained by the *Annual Report of the late State Engineer and* Surveyor, Mr. SEYMOUR, the essential portions of which we published yesterday, in the TIMES. Not the least instructive suggestion of that document is that which relates to the freighting business of railroads.

No one who studies this subject in the light of experience, and with knowledge of facts, can doubt that the canal will be able to hold its ground in spite of railway competition, based, as that competition is, on prices too low to pay running expenses. No extraordinary legislation is necessary to bring about this result. A little patience only is needed, and we shall soon see the laws of trade and business asserting themselves.

THE LITTLE GIANT.—Mr. DOUGLAS is expected to make the closing Anti-Lecompton speech in the Senate on Monday next. Illness has kept him from his seat for several days past; but his friends at Washington report that he is in such a stage of recovery as justifies the expectation of his addressing the Senate at the conclusion of the Kansas debate.

His speech will be looked for with interest as well by opponents as admirers. It seldom befalls a public man to occupy a position so conspicuous as that in which the Illinois Senator has placed himself. Heretofore a partisan of the straitest sect, his opposition to the policy of the Administration on a vital question took the country by surprise, while it has arrayed against him the hostility of life-long political associates. But Mr. DOUGLAS is a man of courage as well as talent, and will meet the occasion with a spirit fully equal to its requirements. Should his health permit, he will doubtless make one of the ablest speeches ever uttered by him, against the Lecompton Constitution.

Charity at the Crystal Palace.

The "grateful return of Spring and the soft south wind" upon the brief interjectional Winter to which we have just been subjected, after months of mildest temper, and which we have borne as badly as prosperous people usually bear a trivial misfortune, will make us all, no doubt, very genial and happy, and dispose us to believe that nobody can possibly be ill off in this "best of worlds." But the real laborers among the poor and the wretched tell us a very different story. They remind us that the "opening of the season" is to many a family in this great City but the prolongation of a trial already bitter enough, and the end of many a hope deferred. They show us their lists of starving men and women, longer than we would care to think of or could be willing to believe in, were they not forced upon our attention, and they ask us to make for others that pleasant Spring-time which Heaven makes for us. There is work, much work, still to be done, if we would lift the burden of that "crisis" which has passed away from Wall-street and the financiers, off from the homes and the hearts of thousands of our people. Let us believe that their appeal will not be uttered to deaf ears. One association alone, the "Hunter Wood-is Benevolent Society," assures us that after distributing, in bread and other necessaries, all the accumulated contributions of the Fall and Winter they now find themselves pressed upon by hungry thousands, and know not where to look for the means of meeting the want on which they cannot idly look unmoved. They have therefore organized a brilliant *fête*, which is to be given on the evening of April 8, in the Crystal Palace, for the relief of the poor, and they call upon the town to celebrate in this way the coming of Easter. All over Christendom the Easter-time is a season of light gayety, color and movement. It is a season, too, of cordial charity and Christian interchange of kindly offices.

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[illegible] Theatre.

Mr. BURTON follows closely in the footsteps of Mr. STUART, and in that item must reap into his shoes, and must there like the [illegible] boots to keep pace with the rapid and enterprising manager of Wallack's Theatre. The Mormon play announced by Mr. STUART has been [illegible] by Mr. BURTON. The extemporaneous dresses will [illegible] liable to this kind of competition. [illegible] cannot be claimed by any manager of his individual right. It must be simply a question of who shall seize the topic first.

In this instance Mr. BURTON has done so. The drama of "The Mormons," produced at this house on Monday and repeated last night, belongs to the new school, and is an addition which will increase its growing popularity. Although not strong in point of plot, or artistic as regards construction, it is a well written, curious and interesting play. The subject is an unsatisfactory one to handle in a modern vein, inasmuch as the grand arch-deities Brigham Young cannot be disposed of to satisfy the demands of poetical justice. In such a case it would be better to treat it broadly; to hold Mormonism up for ridicule rather than execration. The author of Mr. BURTON's piece has not done so. He excites indignation, but does not appease it; and in consequence any scene of the play is better than the last. But the drama when "to exhibit a practical view of the actual and existing doings of the Mormons in their own homes," and this it does with the aid of a throaty story. Brothers YOUNG, KIMBALL and PRATT are the principal characters, and they talk the highest Mormonism, which to Gentile ears sounds very much like the highest blasphemy. Some coarse suggestions of the project are retained by the dramatist, which are not entirely *needed*, and which in fact are very [illegible] on a picture otherwise free—[illegible] from coarseness. The ceremony of "Sealing a Second Wife" in the Mormon Temple (said to be "on more rare representation,") is dull and [illegible], but from the nature of the ceremony [illegible]; the rocky nook in the mountains, with an [illegible] procession of United States troops in the distance, is good; the interior of the Harem; the [illegible] of the Wives; the halt of the Hunt-out [illegible], and some other scenes, are [illegible] conceived. The dialogue is good, but in the second act there is a tendency to vulgarity, which might easily be avoided. We refer to the speech of Chesterton, [illegible].

The drama has been placed on the stage in a creditable manner; the scenery is good; [illegible] the costumes. It is excellently acted—one of the best acted pieces, indeed, we have seen under this management. It is but right, however, to make an exception to this general remark—we are not positive that the quiet and careful many. The gentleman who plays *Godfrey Blair* is unequivocally and unmercifully bad. He plays it with an amount of rant and furious stupidity which would, under favorable circumstances, reduce the price of admission and materially increase the commercial value of pea-nuts.

Mr. T. D. ENGLISH is said to be the author of the piece, but there is no announcement of the fact on the bills. A good house gave the drama a good reception last night, and it is, we fancy, destined to enjoy a long and prosperous career.

City Items.

ROBBERY IN THE PARK BANK.—On Monday last $115 in bills were stolen from the Cashier's desk of the Park Bank in Beekman-street. Captain WARD, of the Second Precinct, was informed of the robbery, and officer MORGANS was instructed to investigate the affair. This officer made diligent inquiries, but could only learn that three little boys had been seen loitering about the Bank on the afternoon of the robbery. The next day, at the Museum, his attention was attracted to three little fellows among the audience, who appeared to have more money than they well knew how to dispose of. Their pockets were crammed with sweetmeats, which from time to time they purchased at the refreshment stand in the building. The officer finally took them into custody on suspicion, and brought them to the Second Precinct Station-House. They were searched, and $30 in gold found upon them. They gave their names as VAN TINNY, aged 11; MADDENS, aged 13, and TRESSURE, aged 9 years. The two first named stated their residence to be at No. 9 McDougal-street, and the latter at No. 26 Clark-street. They at first refused to state where they obtained the gold; but, after a few hours' incarceration, acknowledged themselves to be robbers of the Park Bank. They stated that they had seen the bank bills lying upon the cashier's desk and formed a plan to obtain possession of some of them. The desk was too high to reach over, and was surrounded with a close iron railing. Only the youngest of their number could get his fingers through the railing, and he was "boosted" up by the other two so that he could reach. Then watching a favorable opportunity [illegible] let little fellow stuck in his fingers and drew out [illegible] some of which were badly torn by coming in contact with the bars through which they were drawn. They then went and had a "fine time" at the [illegible] and elsewhere, first dividing their money. They spent largely for cigars and chewing tobacco, and, as they state, "had coffee and cakes as often as they wanted to." They are yet detained in the Station-house.

Counterfeit 10's on the Bank of Holland, Vt., were seen in the City yesterday. Vignette, female seated on a globe, with an eagle on her right and a medallion of WASHINGTON being raised to the left. The vignette is supported on the right by a portrait of WASHINGTON, and on the left by one of FRANKLIN. On each of the four corners there is a figure "10." Between the figures 10 on the left of the bill is an

[illegible] P. M. yesterday, the Presidents [illegible] Minutes, &c., were read.

The Journal of the last session was read, [illegible] approved. The minutes of the last meeting of the Executive Committee on Evening Schools were read.

A communication from the School Inspectors of the Thirteenth Ward was read, representing that the school houses in the Ward, with few exceptions, were perfectly safe.

A communication from the school officers of the Seventeenth Ward, nominating Joseph F. Joy Trustee, was received and referred.

Mr. Gedney presented a communication from the school officers of the Eighteenth Ward, recommending the erection of a new building in place of Ward School No. 40, in Twentieth-street, and representing that the old building was unsafe.

Mr. Mandeville made a speech. He said the Board should take this matter on the table several times, and in the case of any the Commissioner from the Eighteenth Ward, assisted by the President, who came from the same Ward, brought this matter up again. The statement was a humbug, and—he did not like [illegible] plain language—So did.

Mr. Quackenbos—So do.

Mr. Mandeville—Go on? It is a humbug of the grossest kind. The school-house, the speaker said, he himself had examined. There was no necessity for closing it, and there was no danger in continuing to occupy it. He was sorry that such action should be taken by a President whose first professions were so much for economy, and who was elected on the express pledge of economy. Were they going to submit to this committee? Now, just because the Eighteenth Ward in its liberality had given them a Eighth Ward, are they therefore submit to this? He did not see the joke of it. He pronounced the action of the Eighteenth Ward Officers a dirty, little trick.

Mr. Banker took the chair, and the President arose to reply to the gentleman from the Twentieth Ward. He gave the history of the causes which had led to the action of the officers of the Eighteenth Ward. He himself had thought the school-building perfectly safe, but the building had been condemned, and others better qualified to judge than himself, had pronounced it unsafe. Was a gentleman to rise on this floor and impugn the action of sworn officers? Was their action to be pronounced a dirty trick? He contended that the officers of the Ward had acted correctly.

Mr. Ward said Mr. Scott, the Principal of School No. 40 was a humbug, and that he had constantly reported that the building was unsafe in order that a new one might be procured.

Mr. Eager asked if Mr. Scott was on trial.

Mr. Ward reiterated his opinion of Mr. Scott.

Mr. Morrison thought the school-house could be altered.

Mr. Gedney vindicated Mr. Scott. He moved to refer the whole matter to the Committee on Repairs.

After some further debate, it was so referred.

A communication from the school officers of the Fourteenth Ward, with a resolution providing for the appropriation of $28,000 for the erection of a new school-house in place of No. 21, in Marion-street, was read.

Mr. Wasson thought the Fourteenth Ward did not need a new school-house. The average number of pupils at each of the schools of that Ward was only about 100.

Considerable debate followed. An amendment offered by Mr. Gedney, providing that no action should be taken on the subject until the Committee on Sites and School Houses had examined it, was carried. An amendment offered by the same gentleman, proposing that $28,000 be appropriated, instead of the amount first named, was also carried. The resolution accompanying the communication of the School Officers of the Eighteenth Ward, was then carried.

Mr. Gedney presented a resolution directing the Clerk to procure from Albany a copy of the bill now before the Legislature, continuing the commission to revise the School laws. It was objected to and laid over.

Mr. Mandeville presented a resolution providing for the abolition, at the next meeting, of a City Superintendent and Assistant-Superintendent of Schools to take effect from June 1st next. Adopted. The report of the Committee on Printing, with a resolution authorizing the payment of $3,643 96 to Wm. C. Bryant & Co. for printing, was presented and adopted.

After the transaction of some further unimportant business, the Board adjourned.

Note from Mr. Scott.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reference to the statement made in the Board of Education, that the undersigned has constantly reported the building of Ward School No. 40 as unsafe, in order in this way to get a new building for No. 40, permit me to state that, from the middle of October, at which time public doubts were entertained of the safety of the building, up to the 3d of March, at which time the last examination was made by a Committee of Builders, I have steadily endeavored to allay the fears of the pupils and their parents, by public statements made before the whole school. I beg leave to state further, that on the afternoon of the 1st of March, I prepared a statement for the Evening Post, certifying, over my own signature, my favorable opinion of the safety of the building, from a nine years' connection with the same. The statement was withdrawn after it was in the hands of the printer, at the request of the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, in view of another examination by a Committee of Builders. That report of Builders, so authoritative and so thoroughly conclusive, at once placed the matter beyond the necessity of my statement, as Principal of the School.

DAVID R. SCOTT, Principal No. 40.

Prayer Meeting at Burton's Old Theatre.

The young men of the Christian Association have leased Burton's Theatre for a limited time to be used daily for a prayer meeting, between the hours of 12 and 1. Rev. T. L. Cuyler took the lead of the services at the first meeting, which was held yesterday

After prayer by Dr. Hatfield, Rev. Mr. Cuyler said

At the request of a Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, I have come to conduct the service to-day. At last we may congratulate the defenders of the stage that a theatre has become a school of virtue and not a school of vice—a house of prayer, and not a haunt of profanity—a spot for the real tears of repentance, and not the scene of fictitious grief over fictitious sorrows! Let us give God the glory! This is not the first time that a theatre in New-York has been used for a daily prayer meeting. In 1831 the old Chatham-street Theatre—a haunt of obscenity and vice—was purchased by a Committee for purposes of worship. It was during the height of the great religious revival of 1831 that two gentlemen called on the lessee of the theatre and proposed to buy his lease. "What for?" said he. "For a Church." "A what?" "For a Church," replied the gentleman. The astonished man broke into tears and exclaimed "You may have it as it will give $1,500 towards it!" The arrangement was completed. It was announced to the actors that there would be preaching *on that stage* every night! The first prayer meeting in the theatre was attended by eight hundred persons. Among those who offered prayer were the late Rev. Hezekiah Nourse, and Zachariah Lewis, one of the early proprietors of the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*. On the 6th of May the house was consecrated to the service of God, under the title of the "Chatham-street Chapel." Rev. Mr. Finney preached from the text, "Who is on the Lord's side?" For seventy successive nights Mr. F. preached there to immense audiences. The bar-room was changed into a prayer room! The first man who knelt there poured fourth these striking words: "Oh, Lord, forgive my sins! The last time I was here thou knowest that I was a wicked actor on this stage. Oh, Lord, have mercy on me!" For three years Mr. Finney preached in the "Chapel" until the erection of the Broadway Tabernacle. That glorious revival of 1831 brought into the churches of New-York many of our best men—our most active, judicious and zealous Christians and philanthropists. To-day, for the second time in the history of New-York, we set apart a diseased playhouse for a temporary house of worship. Oh, what fearful soul-tragedies may have been enacted in this very building! From yonder "pit" how many a ruined young man may have gone down to the pit of endless despair! Let our services here be as solemn as eternity. May no false fire be kindled on God's altar! May the Holy Spirit be here, and may this former habitation of the Tempter be the very habitation of Immanuel—the house of God, the gate of Heaven, to souls seeking after Jesus!

Another gentleman present related an anecdote of a lady who had two daughters on the stage, who, together with their father, were hopefully converted by a tract left with one of them while asleep, by the side of a sick friend whom she was watching. This tract was entitled "Do you pray?" Another anecdote of an actress living in Elm-street was related.

Another gentleman (whose name we could not hear) announced that Edwin Forrest was a subject of the all-prevailing revival.

New-Haven Railroad Accident.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning a collision occurred on the New-Haven Railroad, between Locker's Corner and Stamford, thirty miles from New-York, between the midnight Express train which brought the North American European mails and a freight train. Both were coming towards New-York, but the freight train had been forced off the track by the breaking of a flange of one of the wheels of the first car, and was thus delayed half an hour. As the midnight Boston Express was due, men were sent a quarter of a mile back with lanterns. But the dense fog at the time made signals useless, the Express passing the signal men and not applying the brakes until immediately upon the rear of the freight cars. The engineer jumped off, escaping with a few bruises. The engine was badly injured, driven off the track, and one freight car was shattered to pieces. The fireman was slightly wounded, every other person on board escaping. The train was brought at once to the City, by the engine of the freight train, after a delay of a little over one hour.

Police Intelligence.

Throwing Bricks from Housetops.—A Dutchman named Christian Sonnen, of this City, in passing through Park-street on Tuesday afternoon, was hit with brickbats and severely injured. It was supposed at first that the bricks accidentally tumbled off the tops of the buildings; but on investigation a man was discovered on the top of a five-story building, with a large pile of bricks by his side, which he was leisurely throwing at the passers-by underneath. Officers Horan, Sullivan and Gleason, of the Sixth Ward, went up, and after considerable difficulty succeeded in arresting the fellow, who proved to be James Flynn, a desperate man, well known to the police. As the officers were conveying their prisoner through Centre-street, a large crowd followed and attempted to rescue him, but the display of revolvers by the Officers, cowed them. In the Station-House Flynn endeavored to have a row with one of the Officers, but a smart rap over the head with a locust gave a quietus to his belligerent propensities. Justice Connolly committed the prisoner for examination.

A Prodigal and Dishonest Cuban.—A Cuban, named Chas. Feller, arrived in this City a few months ago from Havana, having several thousand dollars in his possession, which he soon squandered in rash dissipation. After his own money was spent, it is alleged that he broke into the room of an acquaintance, Rafael Hanagle, a Cuban, boarding at No. 44 White-street, and stole ten ounces in gold and a quantity of silver coin. Sergeant Dixon arrested the accused on Tuesday in Jersey City, and a portion of the money was found in his possession. He was taken before Justice Connolly and fully committed to answer. The prisoner is said to be very highly connected in Cuba.

A Junk-Shop Keeper Arrested.—John McGinn, who keeps a junk-shop at No. 23 Sullivan-street, was arrested yesterday in the Park with a hand-cart loaded with lead pipe, supposed to have been stolen, in his possession. He was examined by the Mayor, and ordered to give bail to answer a charge of grand larceny.

Robbery.—Eugene La Duc, a servant, was arrested, yesterday, charged with stealing $43 in gold coin from Mr. Ullman, his employer. The money was found in the possession of the accused, who was taken before Justice Kelly and locked up for examination.

Mr. Irving's Kindness Abused—Note from his Publisher.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An advertisement of a new work, entitled *Sarfaces*, by James A. Maitland, repeated in the journals and in circulars, contains what purports to be a letter from Mr. Washington Irving. Will you permit me the room to state that some one connected with the book has been grossly imposed upon, for no such letter has been written by Mr. Irving? An explanation from the publishers in Philadelphia has been requested, but as Mr. Irving's name is again so conspicuously paraded in connection with a spurious letter, it is but just that this correction should be made at once. Who is responsible for this forgery remains to be seen.

Respectfully yours,
G. P. PUTNAM, No. 321 Broadway.

The Collins Steamers—Letter from Mr. Collins.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* publishes the following extract of a letter from E. K. Collins, Esq., to J. C. Breckenridge, of New-Orleans:

New-York, Feb. 22, 1858.

I have the pleasure to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 12th inst., and feel under great obligations for the interest taken by you in the Collins steamers. The fact is, we have experienced so much opposition from Congress that we have resolved not to solicit any further aid from that quarter. Although I shall lose a large amount of money by the enterprise, I can bear that much better than the cold indifference I met with from my country, for whose honor I have perilled my fortune and devoted the last twelve years of my life. I have one consolation—that I retire from it leaving our flag yet foremost on the ocean—the *Baltic's* best western passage not equaled, and but for hot journals, independent of the low steam we were compelled to carry in consequence, the *Adriatic's* actual running time to the eastward, was several hours less than the best time of the *Persia*.

From the Manchester Guardian.

New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 17, 1858.

A writ of execution for $636,000 having been sued out by Messrs. Brown, Brothers & Co., against the Collins line of steamers, for moneys advanced, an attachment has been issued against the steamers composing the line, and they are now in the hands of the Sheriff. The Company have been allowed until the 28th of March to make good the claim; at the expiration of which time, should no settlement have been effected, the steamers will be sold. This is certainly a sad position for this noble line of steamers, but it has been foreseen by those intimate with the affairs of the Company for over a year past; in fact, ever since the sum allowed by the Government for carrying the mails was reduced one-half. It is barely possible that the unfortunate condition of the Company might have been prevented had a more rigid system of economy been instituted from the moment that the mail compensation was reduced; but the Company, anxious to keep up the reputation of the line for "unequalled elegance and comfort" (which it indisputably held), pursued the same lavish expenditure in fitting out the vessels as if they were in possession of the entire government purse; and this unwise action is, I fear, the rock upon which the line has foundered. With a more thorough system of economy, I am satisfied that the Company could have held its own, and made money, even with the reduced rates of mail compensation, as other steamers have done so, and why not the Collins line?

Probable Close of the Florida War.—On the evening of the 10th ult., a warrior of Bowlegs' party and a negro belonging to that Chief, approached the station occupied by the delegation of friendly Indians. They were met by a few of the delegation and escorted into camp; left that night and returned next morning with another Indian (Brother-in-law of Bowlegs.) The hostile Indians again left camp on the 21st, after having made arrangements with Jumper to meet Bowlegs in four days.

On the 27th ult., Bowlegs, one of his principal men, a son of Assinway, and one of the Chiefs of Sam Jones' party—four in all—were having a "talk" with Maj. Rector, who is quite confident of his ability to induce all their people to emigrate.

A general council will soon be had, at which the question of removal will be settled.

Maj. Rector has declined the services of Gen. Blake. The latter gentleman is now in this place.

The friendly Indians, in their scouts, failed to find the hostile Indians. The latter found the white flags, and came into camp without solicitation. This fact argues well for a favorable result of the negotiations now pending.

Under all the circumstances, we feel sanguine that the "Florida War" will soon be terminated by the peaceable removal of the Seminoles to the West.

By the arrival of Maj. Rector, this morning, we have a confirmation of the above. The Indians wish to see the money promised them in case they consent to a removal; to procure which is the object of Major Rector's visit.

Assinway, the elder, is wounded. He will meet the delegation to negotiate in behalf of Sam Jones' party, as soon as he can travel.

Maj. Rector will return to-morrow on the U. S. steamer *Gray Cloud*.—*Peninsular, March 6.*

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Forwards all descriptions of Merchandise,
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☞ The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1858.—This is the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ Hill's Hair Dye, only Four Shillings a box, black or brown, sold at No. 1 Barclay-st., and all druggists'. Also, Infallible Ointment, for the growth and beauty of the hair.

MARRIED.

Daucht—Rundall.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, March 17, at the Metropolitan Hotel, by Rev. Henry Brooks, Mr. Henry C. Daucht, of Jersey City, to Miss Kate P. Rundall, both of Amenia, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

Hamilton—Weed.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 16, by Rev. J. R. Boswell, Mary Taylor, daughter of Wm. H. Weed, to Woodman C. Hamilton, of Pond du Lac, Wisconsin.

Lee Owens—Gleason.—On Tuesday, March 16, by Rev. D. Mahan, Thomas Lee Owens, of this City, to Miss Sophia A. Gleason, of Jersey City.

Lyons—Jones.—On Wednesday, March 17, by the Rev. William L. Hoes, Mr. Simeon Bishop Lyons, of Angelica, Allegany County, N. Y., to Miss Mary Louise Jones, daughter of James Jenkins, Esq., of Wyoming, Penn.

DIED.

Sullivan.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 17, William Benjamin Sullivan, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased, and those of his brother, Sylvester J. Sullivan, are hereby invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 36 Watts-st.

Ely.—Lockport, N. Y., March 17, Henry Ely, aged 62 years.

Greene.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 17, Clarabine C., the beloved wife of W. Z. Greene, in the 31st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, March 19, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 60 West 40th-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Jamison.—In this City, after a lingering illness, William Jamison, son of the late Robert Jamison, in the 46th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, also those of his brother, John Jamison, and the exempt members of the Fire Department, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 74 Orchard-st., near 6th-av., on Friday, March 19, at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

Howell.—The funeral of B. H. Howell will take place at Mamaroneck, at the residence of Thomas Palmer, on Friday, March 19, at 10 o'clock A. M. The New-Haven cars leave the 27th-st. station for Mamaroneck at 7:30 A. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

Davidson.—On Wednesday, March 17, of ulceration of the bowels, James, only son of Nathaniel DeWitt, aged 6 months and 21 days.

Shields.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 17, John Shields, in the 41st year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his mother, No. 63 Main-st., Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock, on Friday, March 19. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

White.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 16, of croup, John Henry, youngest son of John H. and Lucy E. White, aged 2 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 22 West 30th-st., on Thursday, March 18, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Russell.—In this City, on Monday, March 15, Caroline Matilda, wife of Henry A. Robbins, and daughter of Elisha Robbins, aged 29 years.

Her friends and those of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 269 6th-av., this afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

Tuthill.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 16, Abbie-za Tuthill, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, A. M. Rank, No. 93 President-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 18, at 3 o'clock.

Downer.—At North Hoboken, N. J., on Tuesday, March 16, of congestion of the lungs, Dr. George Downer, in the 67th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his family, are invited to attend his funeral, from the Grove Church, Weehawken, on Friday, March 19, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Hertell.—At Staten Island, on Tuesday, March 16, Jacob P. Hertell, aged 66 years, 1 month and 17 days.

His relatives and friends, and those of his sons, William and George S., and his sons-in-law, W. G. Talman and T. J. Jeremiah, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of W. G. Talman, No. 309 State-st., between Smith and Hoyt sts., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

Carr.—At Tompkinsville, S. I., on Wednesday, March 10, after a short illness, at his residence, Thomas S. Carr, aged 63 years and 14 days.

The funeral will take place from the Dutch Reformed Church at Tompkinsville, at 1 o'clock P. M., on Friday, March 19. The friends of the family are requested to attend without further invitation.

Smith.—At Mount Vernon, on Tuesday, March 16, Rev. Samuel W. Smith, aged 42 years.

The funeral will take place in the Church on Friday, March 19, at 9½ o'clock A. M. Cars leave 27th-st. at 7:30 A. M.

Otis.—At Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, March 16, Isaac Paul, son of Daniel C. and Clarissa Otis, aged 2 years, 6 months and 13 days.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, this day, (Thursday,) March 18, at 10 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

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SONS OF MALTA.
NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE,
Issued this day, contains
An account of the
Conspiracy of the
Sons of Malta
To overthrow the
General Superintendent of Police.
Awful depravity of
Susan B. Jennens,
charged with the
Horrible crime of incest.
Autobiography of MARCUS CICERO STANLEY,
Also, a portrait of
A celebrated hotel
Boot thief,
Exceedingly rich,
ROSS & TOUSEY,
General Agents.

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Than any of its predecessors or cotemporaries. Sold by all newsmen, at 4 cents per copy.
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1858. SPRING STYLES. 1858.
EDMONDS AND CO., Importers,
WILLIAM W. WHEELER, Jr.,
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Opposite the Park Hotel.
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DRESS
GOODS,
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Also, a large stock of
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HEALTH,
GRACE
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conferred upon the ladies, by wearing
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
NEW EXPANSION SKIRTS,
with the
ADJUSTABLE BUSTLE,
patented April, 1856, which has been declared by the highest medical authority to be the most hygienical garment ever introduced for the ladies' use, the weight being only 10 ounces.
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Are Stamped with their Trade Mark,
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PARIS BONNETS,
HEAD-DRESSES, COIFFURES, FLOWERS, RUCHES
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Ladies are respectfully invited to our first grand opening, which will take place on
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As unusual care has been exercised to obtain the most recherché articles of the season, we confidently solicit the inspection of ladies, satisfied that, for extent, beauty and variety, our assortment will be found superior to any ever exhibited in the United States.
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Pure Linen Cambrics,
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TERMS, CASH.

ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
FRENCH FLOWERS,
RIBBONS, COIFFURES &c.,
and HEAD-
Opened this day at CHARLES STEWART & CO.'S.

PARIS BONNETS.
One thousand just received.
The latest and newest style now opened this day at
CHARLES STEWART & CO.

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IN THE WORLD.
MAUSKOPF, "The" BRAID MAN,
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Has removed to 345 Broadway.

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for ladies and misses, open this day.
Immense assortment, at low prices.
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Open this day.
CHARLES STEWART & CO.
No. 355 Broadway.

3,000 FRENCH LACE
And other MANTILLAS,
Open this day.
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WHOLESALE SILK HAT MANUFACTURERS,
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TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS.—WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE is now exhibiting in his spacious millinery rooms a most superb collection of choice Paris bonnets, among which are several of very rare design and novelty. WILLIAM B. MACKENZIE, Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st., Masonic Building.
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Their PAPER-HANGING DEPARTMENT will be found to contain, as usual, the choicest productions (both plain and decorative) of the most celebrated French and American manufactures, suitable for parlors, dining-rooms, halls, &c.
All orders for papering private dwellings or public buildings will be promptly executed in the most superior style, as none but the best workmen are employed.
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At the lowest prices and on the most liberal terms.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR PREPARED
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THE LIVER INVIGORATOR cures Bilious attacks, and what is better, PREVENTS such attacks when consciously used.
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All who use the LIVER INVIGORATOR are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.
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COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS—This is the season for laying the foundation of many a fatal disease consumption, which spares neither the strong nor the young or the beautiful. Delays with its symptoms are dangerous. The great and only remedy for all these diseases, pulmonary complaints, night sweats, tightness of the chest, shortness of breath, and spitting of blood, is DR. PARK'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY AND TAR. It affords easy expectoration, and is a pleasant, speedy, safe and reliable medicine in all pulmonic disorders.
BARNES & PARK, Proprietors, 79 Fulton-st., New-York, and retail dealers in all medicines of any reputation.

LOST—BETWEEN THE HOUSE OF ——— & C. P. LEE, on the 11th inst., in going from the St. Nicholas Hotel to Thompson's Saloon, a pair of gold mounted SPECTACLES, with the letters J. H. B. engraved on the frame, having a gold chain attached, with a gold key and seal pendant. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at BRADY'S Gallery, Broadway corner.

WIRE SUSPENSORIES OF ONE
Of Britannia table and tea spoons, for sale by all the wire companies in the country, and by most of the trade. For sale by the manufacturer,
LUCIUS HART, Box 4 Post-office, city.

"CONSOLER" AND "FANCY FUR"
Overlays, vermin proof, are the most popular brands of the season, and are manufactured exclusively by the inventor, to the Messrs. Astor, HARNDEN & BARNES, 74 Old-slip, New-York.

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HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

DANCING.

the New-York Times, Saturday, March 19, 1864.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE UNION BANK DEFALCATION.

Examination of Jacob H. Mott Before the Superintendent of the Banking Department.

Paying Teller.

Yesterday, the preliminary examination of Mr. Jacob H. Mott, accused on suspicion of being connected with Benjamin K. Brotherson, in the recent heavy defalcation in the Union Bank of this City, was commenced before Recorder Barnard, at his chambers. The examination, on the part of the prosecution, was conducted entirely by the Recorder, who was himself what Mrs. Malaprop called "three gentlemen at once"—Counsel, Attorney, clerk and commanding magistrate. Proceedings were considerably delayed by consultations, for "division of labor," in such examinations is of serious importance in facilitating progress, as it is in the making of a pin. The first witness sworn and examined was Edward H. Arthur:

Q.—Do you know the defendant, Jacob H. Mott? A.—I do.

Q.—How long have you known him? A.—From 15 to 20 years.

Q.—Do you know Benjamin K. Brotherson? A.—I do.

Q.—How long have you known him? A.—Twenty years and upwards.

Q.—In what business was he engaged, previous to the alleged commission of this offence? A.—As a book-keeper.

Q.—Where? A.—In the Union Bank.

Q.—In this City? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was there any deficiency in the accounts of Mr. Brotherson with the Bank? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—To what amount? A.—To between $141,000 and $142,000.

Q.—Did that deficiency exist with the consent of any of the Bank officers? A.—Certainly not.

Q.—Do you speak for yourself only? A.—It did not exist to my knowledge.

Q.—Did Mr. Brotherson, as book-keeper, keep an account with the Bank? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you examine that account? A.—I did.

Q.—When was the credit cash-book that was examined last opened? A.—I suppose within the year.

Q.—How often was the balance sheets made out? A.—Every day.

Q.—When was the last sheet completed? A.—To the 1st January. I will explain. That sheet shows the accounts to that date. The next sheet, on the 1st April, will show the state of the accounts since that time. The January sheet, I should say, Mr. Brotherson did not complete.

Q.—What was the last balance sheet, previous to October last, what was so "completed" as to agree with the general ledger? A.—The sheet of the 1st July last.

TESTIMONY OF THE PAYING TELLER.

Augustus M. Smith, sworn, and examined by the Recorder—Q.—Where do you live? A.—At No. 216 Fifteenth-street.

Q.—What is your business? A.—I am paying-teller in the Union Bank.

Q.—How long have you held that situation? A.—For three years nearly.

Q.—Do you know Benjamin K. Brotherson? A.—I do.

Q.—And Jacob H. Mott? A.—Yes.

Q.—What was Brotherson's business? A.—He was book-keeper in the Union Bank. He had charge of *the ledger—letter G to M—up to the 9th March last.* He transcribed accounts from the cash book to the ledger.

Q.—Did Jacob H. Mott keep an account there? A.—He did.

Q.—*When did that account commence?* A.—In his own name, some time in 1850.

Q.—How often did he make deposits in that Bank? A.—That is a singular question to attempt to answer. I cannot say how often.

Q.—Did he do so frequently? A.—He did.

Q.—Did he have a Bank-book? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Did he make the deposits himself? A.—He did.

Q.—Did he draw the checks himself? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he present them himself? A.—Yes, usually, I think.

Q.—Who paid his checks? A.—I did.

Q.—When was the last time he drew a check? A.—On the morning of March 8.

Q.—What was the amount? A.—As near as I can remember, in the neighborhood of $200 or $300.

Q.—Did that cover all that he had standing on the books of the bank to his personal credit?

Mr. Ga Nun objected, on the ground that the witness was not produced from his custody, and having the Bank-books on hand. The Recorder varied the question, as follows:

Q.—At the time that Mott presented the last check, what was the state of his account? A.—We had money to meet it.

Q.—Had he any money in the bank after that check was drawn?

Mr. Ga Nun objected. *Recorder admitted the question.*

A.—He had money there after the check was drawn, according to the ledger.

Q.—Were Brotherson and Mott intimate? A.—I do not know.

Q.—They were acquainted, were they not? A.—Yes, they were acquainted.

Q.—Did Mott present his checks himself? A.—Generally he did so; I think so.

Q.—Who paid them? A.—I always did so.

Q.—Did you examine the ledger to see if the checks which he presented were good? A.—*Some of them I have.*

Q.—Did you make an examination of the ledger with the cash-book?

Objected to. Question admitted.

A.—*Yes, Sir.*

Q.—From such examination what did you find? A.—I found he had always a balance.

Q.—Did you examine the ledger separately from the cash-book? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did you find on the ledger? A.—That credits put to his account he had never deposited.

Q.—To what amount within the last eighteen months? A.—Forty-four thousand three hundred and thirty-one dollars and eighty-eight cents.

Q.—There was no entry of that amount made in the cash-book? A.—There was not.

Q.—How often were these false entries made? A.—I cannot speak except from recollection; I should say, without looking at the books, they were made *every three or four days; I can give you all the items,* if you wish.

Mr. Ga Nun objected to evidence from recollection, and argued that the books of the Bank should be produced. The Recorder, acceding to the justice of *this application, adjourned the case to this day.* Before the parties quitted the office, he requested the officers of the Bank to provide themselves with counsel, so as to relieve him a little, from his very onerous duties.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 114, 117, 126 to 142. *Part II.*—Nos. 5, 6, 9, 14, 17, 36, 37, 38, 42, 73, 74, 86, 116, 121, 124, 143, 144 to 148.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Hall.

John Fredericks was put on trial this morning on a charge of making counterfeit coin. Ex-Judges Beebe and Stewart appeared for the defendant.

The testimony given showed that the defendant had passed counterfeit quarters to one Samuel Goodman, on two occasions, in payment of a bill due him; that this exciting Mr. Goodman's suspicions, the defendant was arrested; some counterfeit coin was found on his person, and on searching his premises *there were found galvanic batteries* and a box containing various articles used in counterfeiting, such as plaster of Paris, alloy, nitric acid, ladles, metals, a machine for milling the coin, etc., etc.

The evidence also showed that when Fredericks *was in custody he said he had nothing to do with the* making of the coin, but that it was made by a man to whom he had hired the room, and who had gone to Philadelphia, and whose name he refused to give.

The evidence was not concluded.

Habeas Corpus for Judgment Debtors.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—March 17.

Before Judge Clerke.

In the matter of the Habeas Corpus of Issachar Davis.—The relator is in Eldridge-street Prison on an order of arrest. Edmon Blankman, Esq., this morning appeared for the relator and was moving in the matter for his discharge, when Mr. Oakley Hall, Counsel for the Sheriff, objected that no bond against escape nor fees to Sheriff had been tendered according to statute. Judge CLERKE held this necessary. The hearing was adjourned to Friday next, at 10 o'clock, when Mr. Blankman will move to admit the relator to bail. This is an interesting point; for if the Judge can bail on *habeas corpus* on an order of arrest and relieve the Sheriff from liability or discretion in the matter, then judgment debtors will possibly extensively avail themselves of *habeas corpus.*

In the matter of the Habeas Corpus of Thomas V. P. Mersereau.—This matter, which was referred to in our yesterday's issue, was dismissed on motion of Mr. Hall, for the Sheriff, on the same ground as stated in the previous case—want of tendering fees and bond. H. C. Place, Esq., for the relator—who is in Eldridge-street—will move for a new writ.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

CONSIDERATION FOR A PROMISSORY NOTE.

Chesebrough et al. vs. Riley.—This is a suit on a promissory note, made by the defendant and transferred to plaintiffs by the Atlas Insurance Company, of which one of the plaintiffs is a trustee, in payment of a loss. The defendant sets up no consideration. The note was given to the Insurance Company in pursuance of a subscription to be paid in notes, in advance of risks, whenever the sum of $300,000 was subscribed. That amount never having been subscribed, the note was void, and the Company had no authority to convey it. The plaintiff contended that the defendant insured under this note, and there was therefore sufficient consideration.

A verdict was ordered for the defendant, *pro formâ,* that the matter might be passed upon by the General Term. It is said that on this decision hangs the fate of notes to the amount of $60,000.

J. E. Pomroy and W. Britton for plaintiffs. Ex-Judge Dean for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

Henry A. Adams vs. *John Jones et al.*—Motion granted, with $3 costs. The matter is in mitigation and should not be set out.

Walter D. Stewart et al. vs. *George B. Granniss.*—Motion denied without costs.

In the matter of the application of David Jones.—Warrant discharged.

[Advertisement.]

CAUTION TO HOTEL-KEEPERS.

I understand that several persons are traveling about the City and country, representing themselves as agents for WOLFE'S Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, and selling the same by the gallon and pipe.

I beg leave to caution hotel-keepers and the public against these impostors.

The genuine Schnapps is only sold in quart and pint bottles, with the proprietor's name on the bottle and cork, and a *fac simile* of his signature on the label.

I would advise all persons who have been swindled by these impostors to refuse payment, on the ground of fraud, as the debt cannot be collected by law.

UDOLPHO WOLFE.

Sole Manufacturer and Importer, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

THE BRIDE! THE BRIDE!! THE BEAUTIFUL BRIDE!!!—The elegant, the attractive, the bewitching, the heart-touching, the mirth-provoking, the witty, the soul-stirring, heart-exciting "Bride of an Evening," the great drama creating such an extraordinary sensation at Barnum's Museum! This is the only piece now talked about—the only thing that now seems to stir to their very depths the romantic sympathies of the community. The Bride is to be seen to-night at Barnum's. Another drama this afternoon. The largest woman in the world, the living skeleton, &c., are also at Barnum's.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "Jessie Brown, or Havelock's Last Victory," continues to crowd PURDY'S National Theatre nightly, and hundreds are unable to gain admission. It is the most beautiful, the most exciting, the most interesting piece ever placed upon the stage. Go and see it to-night, and secure your places early. The great drama of "Brian Boruhme" will conclude the grand attraction.

[Advertisement.]

REMUNATIVE, SUBSTANTIAL SALES RAPID, &c.—HEGEMAN'S Life Balsam is so certain to cure the most painful forms of those diseases as weaker is to quench thirst. Also, old ulcers, fever sores, erysipelas, the worst cases of impurity of the blood, liver and kidneys, general debility, dyspepsia, incipient consumption, piles, &c., &c. Principal depot, No. 240 Grand-street. 75 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

THE SPRING
Fashion for
GENTLEMEN'S HATS,
AT
REMS & Co.,
No. 156 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S Ointment cannot be too implicitly relied upon as a *remedy for complaints of the* kidneys and the bladder. It should be thoroughly rubbed in over the region affected. The immediate result will be a cessation of pain, and continued *applications will consummate the cure.*

[Advertisement.]

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.—Those who know not what our *friends* can do in raising mutton, should see the carcasses at the stand No. 211 Washington Market. They were raised by HUGH EXTON, New-Jersey, fed by JOHN GOODRIDGE, Philadelphia, and need no other praise than an inspection by the public.

[Advertisement.]

SPRING STYLE—KNOX, No. 212 Broadway—Only four dollars. Buy your hat at once, and buy it of KNOX.

Brooklyn City Items.

For once the 17th of a March was warm, pleasant day, and the Irish made the most of it. All of the Celtic military companies turned out in honor of Ireland's Patron Saint, and to the music of fife and drum proceeded to New-York, where they joined their brethren. Last evening the annual dinner of St. Patrick's Society came off as usual at Montague Hall.

The Republican Nominating Convention of the Seventh Ward met last evening and nominated unanimously the following ticket for the next municipal election, which occurs under the new law, in April: For Alderman, DR. FRANK. TUTHILL; for Supervisor, JACOB B. JOHNSTON, Esq.; for Assessor, Mr. FRANCIS W. WEBB; for Constable, Mr. MARTIN W. PECK.

The Republican City Convention will be held on Thursday next. The Primary elections will be held on Tuesday evening.

JOHN HEALY, who was caught in the act of attempting to pick the pocket of a lady on the Peck-slip Ferry Tuesday evening, had his likeness taken yesterday, and was then put across the ferry again.

The Grand Jury, now in session, have indicted LALLY, MALLON and MCGROGHAN for the murder of GEORGE H. STEPHENSON, on the 12th February last.

The Police Telegraph will be ready for use to-*day. It is a decided improvement upon the old system.*

A poor but respectable girl, 14 years of age, was abducted from her home, in Gowanus, Tuesday last, *by a man recently discharged from the U. S. steamer Wabash.* The party accused was arrested yesterday afternoon, and will be compelled to tell where he has secreted the child.

The body of E. F. HOWELL, of Mamaroneck, N. Y., was found on the flats near Fort Hamilton, on *Tuesday last. He left home on the 19th of October* last, and a reward of $400 was offered for his recovery. There are unmistakable evidences that he committed suicide.

*A complicated case has been on trial in the Cir*cuit before Judge BOSWORTH for several days past. It appears that before the city was incorporated, a farm embracing Greenwood Cemetery, or a portion thereof, was divided into city lots, and in this manner sold. When Brooklyn was incorporated, Greenwood Cemetery chartered, and the streets mapped out, it turned out that twenty-five of these lots had no frontage on a public street. The owner claims the right of way on an old farm-road which passes through Greenwood Cemetery. This the cemetery closed, and the owner of the isolated lots repeatedly tore the fence down. The suit is brought for trespass, and is still on trial.

NEW-JERSEY.

PORTS OF ENTRY IN NEW-JERSEY.—The subject of making ports of entry of Jersey City and Camden is attracting considerable attention in New-Jersey at present, and an especial interest in the matter is manifested by the citizens of Hudson County. The New-Jersey Legislature, a few weeks since, adopted a series of resolutions on the subject, in which it was asserted that the commerce of the State experienced much inconvenience from a connection with the revenue districts of New-York and Philadelphia, and requested their representatives in Congress to urge the passage of a law restoring the ports of Jersey City and Camden, *and removing certain burdens and exactions* now imposed upon owners and masters of vessels. The Jersey City Common Council have passed a set of resolutions indorsing the action of the Legislature, and uniting in the petition to Congress for the passage of the law in question, appointing a Committee to go to Washington for the purpose of urging its passage, and requesting the Mayor to call a meeting of citizens on the subject. The time of holding the meeting has not been announced.

THE POLICE TRIALS.—The Committee appointed by the Jersey City Common Council to investigate the charges preferred against several members of the Police Department, reported on Tuesday evening that the charge against Chief of Police HAINES had not been sustained, and recommended the dismissal of the case. In the case of officer BAUM, charged with opening the trunk of a lodger at the Station-house, the Committee thought that he did not do it with a dishonest motive—that he was prompted by "idle curiosity," but inasmuch as he had violated the regulations of the Department by so doing, they recommended his suspension for one week. The report was adopted, and the Committee continued their investigations.

☞ St. Patrick's day passed off very quietly in Jersey City and Hoboken. The most of the Irish citizens participated in the celebration in New-York. In the evening a lecture was delivered in St. Peter's Church, Jersey City, upon the life and characteristics of ST. PATRICK, which was largely attended.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...March 17.

$19,000 U. S. 6s, '85	103¼	400	Hudson River R. R.		31⅝
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	80	250	do		31⅝
5,000 Virginia 6s	93	50	do	b30	31⅝
500 do	93½	250	do	b30	31⅝
4,000 N. C. State 6s	94	100	do		31⅝
2,000 Erie R'y 2d m.	72	100	do	s60	31
2,000 Erie R.R. C. Pf. '71	85	200	do		31⅜
2,000 H. R.R. 1st mtge.	86	50	do	b30	31⅝
1,000 Harlem R. 1st M.	84	100	do	b10	31⅝
1,000 do	84⅛	50	do		31⅝
1,000 N. Y. Cent. R.R. '83	103	100	do	s30	31
5,000 M.C.R.R.Co. s. 1		200	do	s60	30⅝
		100	do	b10	31
32,000 L.C.& M.L. G. B.	20	50	do	s60	30⅛
10,000 do	20⅛	50	do	s30	30⅝
10,000 Ill.C.R.R'g's...	94½	100	Reading R. R.	b10	59
7000 C.R.&Q.RR'g's b	92	300	do	c	59
8 Bank of New-York	198	200	do		58⅝
1 Bank of St. of N.Y.	102	100	do	b10	58⅝
20 Corn Exch. Bank	93½	100	do	s60	59
9 Marine Bank	80	100	do	s60	58⅝
37 Artisans' Bank	73	100	do	s60	58⅝
50 Canton Co	b30	24½	400	do	b10	58⅝
50 do		24	132	Mich. Central R. R.		71⅝
200 Cary Imp. Co		6	200	do	s30	71
50 do	s30	6¼	50	do	b30	72
5 Del. & H. Canal Co.	111	¾	400	M. S. & N. Ia. R. p.		32⅛
10 Cle. Col. & Cin. RR.	97½		100	do	b30	32
150 Cum. Coal Co	b30	21¾	75	do	s30	32⅛
50 do	b15	21	100	do	s30	32⅛
170 do	s5	21	50	do	s30	32
100 do	b60	21⅜	100	do	s60	32
5 Pacific M. S. Co		72	100	do		32⅛
50 do		72¾	150	do		32⅜
50 do		73	100	do	b30	32⅝
100 N. Y. C. R. R.	s10	92⅜	62	M. S. & N. Ia. pf. s.		80⅝
375 do		92⅛	50	do	s30	80
50 do	b30	92⅛	40	do	b30	81
50 do	s30	92⅜	100	Panama Railroad		106
200 Erie Railroad		39½	100	Cleve. and Tol. R. R.		47
200 do		39⅝	150	do		46⅞
50 do		39⅝	300	do		46⅝
50 do		39⅝	200	do	b30	47⅛
400 do	b30	39⅝	50	do	b30	47
450 do		39⅝	100	do	b20	47
50 do	b10	39⅝	100	do	b60	47⅛
200 do	s60	39⅝	100	do	s15	46⅞
300 do	s60	39	910	Chi. & R. Is. R.		80
100 Harlem R. R.		13⅜	125	do		80⅛
100 do	s30	13⅝	150	do	b60	81
100 do		13⅜	100	do	b30	80⅞
250 LaCrosse&Mil.R.R.		10⅜	100	do	b60	80⅜
50 do		10⅝	85	Mil. & Miss. R.		33
100 do		10⅜	150	do	b30	33⅛
100 C.B.& Quincy RR.		80	50	do		32⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 H.R. R.R. 2d mg.	62⅜	400	Harlem Railroad		13½
14,000 Missouri State 6s	63½	250	Mich. Cen. Railroad		71⅛
2,000 do	63⅝	100	do		71
12,000 Tenn. 6s, '90, 6%	80	100	do	b30	71
10,000 La.Cr.&L.L.C.s.10	23	50	Mil. & Miss. R. R.		32⅝
2,000 do	23½	100	C. B. & Quincy RR.		80
2,000 do	23¾	100	M. S. & N. I. R.		32⅝
10,000 do	s10	23⅝	100	do	b15	32⅝
2,000 do	b60	23	50	M. S. & N. I. p. s.	s30	80
20 Exsel. Ins. Co		67½	50	do	b30	80⅝
100 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	112		60	do	s30	80
200 Reading Railroad		59	50	do	b30	80⅜
200 do	b60	59⅛	50	Panama Railroad		105⅜
50 N. Y. Cent. R. R.		91¾	100	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	b30	93
200 do		91	100	C. & R. I. R. R.	b30	80⅝
100 do	s30	91	100	do	b60	80⅜
100 do	s30	91	50	do		80
100 do	b60	91⅛	200	do		79¾
200 Erie Railroad		39⅝	200	do		79¾
100 do		39⅝	50	do		79¾

RECEIPTS AND SALES BY AUCTION.

$20,000 Missouri 6s (St. Bonds)	63	5,000	Wisconsin 6s
2,000 Virginia 6s	93	2,000	Illinois Cen. stock
1,000 do	93	5,000	Terre Haute 1st m.
1,000 do	93	1,000	Terre Haute 2d m.
13,000 Tennessee 6s	80½	5,000	Ohio & Miss. 6s
2,000 Louisiana 6s	89½	1,000	Ohio & Miss. 7s
1,000 do	89½	5,000	Water'n & Mad. 6s
1,000 do	89½	2,000	Missouri 6s
5,000 do	89½	500	Keokuk City 6s
52,000 do	89½	20	Artisans' Bank
5,000 N. Carolina 6s	93	50	Continental Bank
1,000 do	93	16	Bank of Commerce
1,000 N. J. Con. 7s	94½	1	Arctic Fire Ins. Co.
3,000 do	93½	100	Bank of Republic
2,000 do	93½	25	Shoe & Leather Bk.
2,000 do	93¾	10	Nassau Bank
2,000 do	94	10	Continental Bank
3,000 do	93½	16	Park Bank
10,000 do	94	20	National Bank
1,000 do	93	15	Continental Bank
20,000 do	93¾	20	Am. Exchange Bk.
1,000 St. Louis Co. 6s	73	10	Bank of Republic
2,000 Missouri 6s	63½	25	do
2,000 LaCrosse & M. R.	23½	5	Bank of New-York
2,000 Bur'n to City 10s	67½	20	Williamsb'g City Bk.
12,000 Water'n & Mad. 6s	23½	50	Nat. L. & W. R. R.
40,000 Keokuk 6s	27½	100	LaCrosse & M. R.R.
1,000 N. Y. & N. H. 6s	86	50	St. Mark's Ins. Co.
1,000 Keokuk 6s	83	50	do

WEDNESDAY, March 17—P. M.

After the departure of the steamer for Liverpool this morning there was nothing of importance done in Exchange. Sterling is 107¼@ 108 *for bank and bankers',* and 106@107 *for commercial bills,* 60 days. Some very low figures are said to have been made yesterday for short sight bills against bankers' credits—so low that orders were sent out for returns in Specie. The Money Market to-day is without alteration from the previous easy report. There is a temporary movement of Specie into the Sub-Treasury on the bills awarded on Monday. The payments here on this account are:

Tuesday, March 16	$1,215,300
Wednesday, March 17	724,000
Total	$1,939,300

Supplied from:

California	$1,276,000	
Warrants on S. Treasury	277,000	
Drawn from Bank	231,000	$2,760,000

This leaves still in Bank over thirty-two million dollars, and the operation at Washington nearly closed, so far as New-York is concerned. Part of the deposits for Treasury bills to-day were on *Philadelphia account. The Sub-Treasury balance* here this afternoon stands $5,092,513, against $2,964,000 at the beginning of the week. No sales of the new Treasury bills are publicly reported. It is believed that one of the Philadelphia Banks, in addition to $200,000 taken direct at Washington, has purchased about as much more from one of the successful New-York bidders.

The screw-steamer *Kangaroo,* for Liverpool, will remain over her regular day, (Thursday,) to take a mail on Saturday, March 20.

The Stock Market to-day appears to be in the keeping of the jobbers within the Board of Brokers, whose temporary ends are supposed to be best served by selling the market down and "flattening out prices" for a fresh rebound from a lower basis. The current-price holders, without expressing the slightest change of confidence in the future of the market, are well content with this course of prices for the moment, believing it will superinduce outside orders at safer limits. The whole advance of Monday and yesterday was lost on the greater part of the Share list, while State Stocks and most of the Railway Bonds remain steady. At the close, New-York Central, which had sold down to 91 ⅌ cent., rallied to 91¾ ⅌ cent. *The non-dividend shares left off* for the most part under "the hammer," New-York and Erie 29¾, Hudson 30¾, Rock Island 79, Michigan Southern 25¼, and Reading 58¾ ⅌ cent. A reference to the morning's sales will show that the depression is owing, in no inconsiderable measure, to the sellers', options just out at 30@60 days. Some of the knowing (ones go so far as to say that the movement is the result of *a caucus* last night between the *Bears* proper and some of the late *Bulls,* who are disposed to coöperate in their purpose for the moment, without really surrendering their own convictions of a highly speculative market as the season avances toward midsummer. Our outside readers can take these Street rumors for what they may seem to be worth. Those who hold Stocks or contracts in Stocks had best not be frightened until they hear of *something beyond the mere tactics of* the Bourse to put them down. Others who feel inclined either to buy or keep quiet will probably fare quite as well to follow their own calm judgment of the future of prices, as to have opinions ready made for them by the record of time sales which fluctuate 1@2 ⅌ cent. every hour.

The London papers of the 2d March, by the *North American* at Portland, report a further rise in Erie shares to 30 ⅌ cent., and sales of the Bonds of 1875 at 60@61¾. The Illinois Central shares receded to 94 ⅌ cent.; New-York Central shares, 81 ⅌ cent. ex dividend, against 84, dividend on, by the previous steamer. The dividend is payable to the English holders 30 days after the American declaration. The Manchester papers of March 3 report a somewhat easier market for Cotton Yarns. The *Guardian,* in a long article on the Trade, remonstrates against its[illegible] inordinate increase, but admits that

"Spinners and manufacturers *outrun the supply of cotton* by an excessive creation of machinery for working it up: so that, *but for a vastly restricted consumption during October, November and December, they would have come to a dead lock; and if this east wind continue a week longer, Mr. Aspinall Turner's prediction will be almost literally verified. The whole stock of Americans in Liverpool is hardly equal to three weeks' consumption, and that of middling would scarcely serve for a week.* That, for a dozen years back, *the increase in the growth of cotton has been seriously exceeded by the increase in the appliances for working it up is very evident,* from two facts; first, the stocks in the United States and in Liverpool have declined, not only relatively to the annual production, but absolutely in pounds weight; second, during the period in question, there has been a demand for our staples, not only sufficient to take off the production, but to keep it generally sold beforehand; and yet the price of cotton has gained more per cent. whenever a rise has taken place, and cost less per cent. whenever a fall has occurred, than either yarns or goods. These facts are incontestible proofs of our position. Now it seems to us that the present is the proper time to draw the attention of all parties concerned to certain causes of this disproportion which are special to a great and active manufacturing district. These causes resolve themselves into well-known forms of credit.

* * *

Now, look at the weakness diffused throughout this vast staple trade of ours by thus outrunning the growth of the raw material. The planters are enabled to absorb the profits of spinning and weaving. For three or four years at least, these trades, taken *en masse,* have scarcely yielded ordinary interest on the invested capital; while, to a very large extent, they have been worse than absolutely unremunerative. It is questionable whether there has been an aggregate increase of capital or an aggregate decrease. Most of the best practical men say, unhesitatingly, the latter. A general diminution of strength is the result. In a great number of cases, thorough and irremediable unsoundness is produced. Who has not read of the white ants of Africa; and how they perforate the timbers of a house, and every article of furniture, at points out of sight, and then eat away the whole interior substance, except just sufficient of surfaces to prevent a collapse, until a casual blow or a puff of wind, brings all down with a crash! Just so, many a seemingly substantial firm is as hollow as a drum, through the subtle, unseen, and unsuspected action of that white ant, illegitimate credit."

In regard to the trade in the raw material on this side, and the receipts and estimates of the current crop, MR. WRIGHT'S circular, prepared for the steamer that sailed to-day, reports:

Per Europa.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday noon, March 16.

My last circular was dated 9th inst. We have since received the advices ⅌ *Canada* to 27th ult. The same influences continued to work in Liverpool, as noticed in my previous circular, and that market had further advanced ¼d. ⅌ lb., closing at 7⅛d., 7⅛d. and 7¼d. ⅌ lb. for middling New-Orleans, Mobiles and Uplands: the week's sales were 51,000 bales. To-day, ⅌ *North American, via* Portland, with dates to 2d inst., we learn of another ¼d. ⅌ lb. advance, with sales during three days of 21,000 bales.

The demand for Cotton has been quite animated during the past week, and more particularly since the receipt of the correspondence ⅌ *Canada,* on Saturday. Some large sales of Cotton on the spot have been made, sellers meeting the demand freely, and buyers acting with considerable confidence. The business has been almost entirely for Liverpool, with some small parcels for our domestic consumers. Prices are without change, and my quotations of last week are unaltered. The total sales since the 8th inst. I estimate at 10,600 bales. The clearances during same time have been to Liverpool, 5,174 bales; Glasgow, 195; Havre, 600; Amsterdam, 245; Gibraltar, 325. Total exports 6,539 bales.

Cotton at Brooklyn has been drawn to a limited extent during the past week, and the sales have been largely given in our previous weekly statement. Prices have been a trifle easier, depending upon the question of a sale here or sending forward the shipping documents; upon the whole, however, they are well maintained, and we close with a steady market at the following quotations: Freight at 11-32d. New-Orleans or Mobiles, Good Ordinary, 10c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.@11½c.; Middling, 11¾c.; Strict Middling, 11¾c.; some Good Middling Uplands, with freight at 5-16d., have been sold at 12¼c., but these were overrunning qualities. It is now quite difficult to buy transit Cotton without taking an undue proportion of the lower qualities, particularly in Mobiles or New-Orleans.

The sales of the week I estimate at 13,000 bales, closing firmly, but with a disposition to make sales when full prices can be had, and with a good supply of samples on hand.

SOUTHERN MARKETS.—The advices by mail are given in full. By telegraph for a week later we learn that a large business has been done in all the ports, chiefly for English account. Prices were rather lower towards the close of the week at Mobile and New-Orleans, owing to an advance in the rate of freight and *a decline in exchange; particulars will be found under* the telegraphic reports.

CROP.—We hear of fewer estimates of 2,000,000 or 2,000,000 bales, and more of 2,000,000 and 2,100,000 bales. The estimates under 2,000,000 are no longer regarded as probable. The total already amounts to 2,121,000 bales, and next week it will be about 2,250,000 bales. The current prices being highly satisfactory to planters, the whole product will find its way to the *various shipping ports.*

Receipts for the week under review amount to 122,000 bales, against 77,000 bales during the corresponding week last year. The deficit is again largely reduced and now stands at 241,000 bales. Next week we shall show a still greater decrease, as the receipts at New-Orleans alone; for the week ending on Friday last, were 67,000 bales net, against only 36,000 bales at all the ports during the corresponding week last year. The stocks on hand in the interior markets are largely in excess of last year at this time. And at no point is there, as yet, the slightest evidence of any falling off in the supply.

Exports to Great Britain continue on a liberal scale for the week, 58,000 bales, and since the commencement of the season, 956,000 bales. We are still, however, behind the quantity exported to same time last year, by 34,000 bales. The buying of late, however, has been so large as to set the markets for Liverpool, that we shall soon make up this deficiency, and run far ahead of last year. For France and the Continent there is only a moderate business doing, and we shall continue to fall off in our comparison with last year for some time, and probably wind up the season with a considerable deficit.

The following is a statement of the movement in Cotton since the 1st September, as compared with the *previous four years:*

	1857-8.	1856-7.	1855-6.	1854-5.	1853-4.
Rec. at Ports..	2,121,000	2,462,000	2,620,000	1,750,000	1,972,000
Ex. to G. B...	956,000	930,000	1,028,000	572,000	765,000
Ex. to France	253,000	288,000	294,000	207,000	211,000
Ex. other F.P.	189,000	261,000	231,000	164,000	164,000
Total Export.	1,238,000	1,378,000	1,494,000	1,243,000	1,429,000
Int'l on hand.	771,000	651,000	649,000	370,000	448,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at Ports..	122,000	77,000	132,000	75,000	72,000
Ex. to G. B...	58,000	44,000	60,000	35,000	70,000
Ex. to France.	11,000	6,000	11,000	13,000	20,000
Ex. other F.P.	12,000	22,000	17,000	3,000	12,000
Total Exports.	81,000	82,000	88,000	48,000	102,000

A notice appears in another column to the effect that the principal of the Milwaukee City Bonds, due April 1, will be paid off by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 30 Exchange-place.

There were no circulars prepared at Liverpool for transmission by the *North American;* but our agent in that city was furnished with the following by RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co.:

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, March 2, 1858.

The winds continue easterly, and keep out all supplies from America. Notwithstanding, Breadstuffs are very dull. At to-day's market the business done in Wheat was very small, at barely Friday's rates. Flour of all kinds, except choice New-Orleans and Ohio, unsalable, and prices nominal. In Indian Corn not much doing, but held for full prices. We quote Wheat, Red, 5s. 11d.@6s. 2d.; for Western White 7s.@7s. 6d. ⅌ 70 lbs. Flour, Philadelphia and Baltimore, 22s.@23s.; Extra Ohio, *old* the North, 24s.@ 24s. 6d.; Western, 20s.@22s. ⅌ bbl. Indian Corn, Mixed and Yellow, 34s.; White, 34s. 6d. ⅌ 480 lbs.

Beef and Pork slow and neglected. Bacon sells, retail, at Friday's rates; but the demand is very limited. Lard very dull, and quotations nominal. Tallow without change. Resin firm. Bark steady. Cotton—The market continues firm, at about ⅛d. ⅌ lb. over the quotations of Friday; but business is limited by the absence of useful kinds of Cotton.

PITTSBURG BANKS—MARCH 15.

	Circulation.	Specie.	Loans.	Deposits.
Bank Pittsburg	$749,276	$494,704	$1,459,972	$966,261
Exchange Bank	856,676	274,409	1,202,443	289,260
Ex. & M. Bank	95,155	176,403	264,779	126,260
Citizens' Bank	96,960	72,631	254,119	73,861
Mechanics' Bank	123,665	32,260	266,207	169,099
Iron City Bank	37,280	44,926	226,049	66,333
Allegheny Bank	110,126	29,264	1238,680	19,126
Totals	$1,167,136	$1,206,667	$3,323,216	$1,302,919
Last week	1,166,711	1,202,804	3,316,428	1,316,786
Increase			$12,788	
Decrease	$32,119	$6,943		$7,871
Due to Banks		$46,216	Decrease	$36,460
Due by Banks		176,268	Decrease	33,428
Notes of other B'ks		122,827	Decrease	36,486

The New-Orleans Money Market, March 9, was not active, yet the *Picayune* says:

"There were hardening rates of interest deman